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GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES :

OR, AN

EASY INTRODUCTION

TO

DR. LOWTH'S

ENGLISH GRAMMAR :

DESIGNED

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS,

And to lead Young Gentlemen and Ladies into
the Knowledge of the first Principles of the
English Language.

By JOHN ASH, LL. D.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

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- II. The Application of the Grammatical Institutes.
- III. Some Useful Observations on the Ellipsis.
- IV. Exercises of Bad English.

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THE PREFACE.

THE Importance of an *English Education* is now pretty well understood; and it is generally acknowledged, that not only for Ladies, but for young Gentlemen designed merely for Trade, an intimate Acquaintance with the Properties and Beauties of the *English Tongue* would be a very desirable and necessary Attainment; far preferable to a Smattering of the learned Languages.

But then, it has been supposed, even by Men of Learning, that the *English* Tongue is too *vague* and *untractable* to be reduced to any *certain* Standard, or *Rules of Construction*; and that a competent Knowledge of it cannot be attained without an Acquaintance with the *Latin*.

For my Part, I hope these Gentlemen are mistaken, because this would be an invincible Obstacle to the Progress of an *English* Education.

This vulgar Error, for so I beg Leave to call it, might perhaps arise from a too partial Fondness for the *Latin*; in which, about two Centuries ago, we had the Service of the Church, the Translation of the Bible, and most other Books; few, of any Value,

PREFACE.

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Value, being then extant in our Mother Tongue.

But now the Case is happily altered. Nor do I think the Error above-mentioned would have been so long indulged under the Blessings of the Reformation, had it not been for the many fruitless Attempts which have been made to fix the Grammatical Construction of the *English* Tongue.

Many Gentlemen, who have written on this Subject, have too inconsiderately adopted various Distinctions of the learned Languages, which have no Existence in our own: Many, on the other Hand, convinced of this Impropriety, have been too brief, or at least too general, in their Definitions and Rules, running
A 3 into

into the quite opposite Extreme: And most of them, I think, have too much neglected the Peculiarities of the Language on which they wrote.

These Considerations have induced me to suffer the following little Manuel to appear amongst my Friends, in the Manner it now does. How far it may answer the End proposed, I must leave them to determine. If it has any Merit, it must be found in Conciseness, Connection, and Application to the proper Genius of our Mother Tongue.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE first Impression of this little Treatise was attempted some Years ago, purely to oblige a few of the Author's Friends, who were engaged in the Education of Youth; and therefore, at that Time, no Means were made Use of to recommend it to the Public.

Two Editions, however, of this little Book have been since published in London, under the Direction of the Reverend Mr. Ryland, of Northampton, who had, as he says, made full Trial of it in his School, for some Years before, with singular success.

Thus recommended, it has been well received by the Public; and this Circumstance has induced the Author to revise the original Copy, to which he has now made some Amendments and Additions, which, he

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he flatters himself, will render it more acceptable and useful to those Gentlemen and Ladies, who may think proper to make Trial of it in their Schools or Families.

The Editor of the two Editions above mentioned was pleased to give this little Manual to the Public, as The Easiest Introduction to Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; which Title, in Part, it still retains; though the Author is apprehensive it was first printed before the earliest Edition of that valuable Book: And if he has in some few Instances presumed to differ from so great a Man, yet as he has done it on Principles which to him appeared to be satisfactory, he is confident the candid and critical Reader will not impute it to Affectation or Vanity.

An

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES.

Of the ALPHABET, and the Sounds
of the Letters.*

THE *English Alphabet* consists of
twenty-six Letters, viz. a, b, c,
d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r,
s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

* From *alpha, beta*, the first two *Greek Letters*.

Six of these Letters, viz. *a, e, i, o, u, y*, are called *Vowels*, from *Vox*, a Voice or Sound, because they make distinct sounds of themselves.

All the Letters in the Alphabet, except the Vowels, viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, z*, are called *Consonants*, from *consono*, to found together; because they cannot be founded without some Vowel joined to them.

Each of the Vowels has at least three distinct Sounds; the broad or full, the narrow or slender, and the middle or intermediate, which will more fully appear from the following Tables

<i>Vow.</i>	<i>Broad.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Narrow.</i>
A.	all	an	Ale
E.	them	her	me
I.	bind	Bird	Bill
O.	Tom	Ton Tone	Tomb
U.	us	Use	Rule
Y.	by	Phyfic	Bully

In the above Sounds we may observe
the following Similarities.

a.	broad	}	all	Tom
o.	broad			

i.	mid.	}	Bird	Ten	us
o.	mid.				
u.	broad				

e.	nar.	}	me	Bill	Bully
i.	nar.				
y.	nar.				

i.	broad	}	bind	by
y.	broad			

o.	nar.	}	Tomb	Rule
u.	nar.			

A.

A is *broad* in most Words before
ld, *lk*, *ll*, and *lt*; as, *bald*, *walk*, *Wall*,
Altar: It has likewise the *broad* Sound,
for the most Part, between *w* and *r*,
or *t*; as *War*, *Water*.

A is

A is *narrow* in all Words or Syllables that are lengthened by the final *e* ; as, *Babe, Blade, Fate, relate* : It is likewise *narrow* in all words compounded with *ation* ; as, *Salvation, Relation*.

In most other Words the *middle* Sound prevails.

E

E is for the most Part *narrow* when it ends a Word ; as, *Epitome, Apostrophe, me, he, she, be* ; as likewise in all Words compounded with *be* ; as, *below, bespeak*.

E has most commonly the *middle* Sound when it ends a Syllable, or is not joined in Pronunciation to the following Consonants ; as, *Lever, Fever, elope, escape*.

When *E* is joined to the following Consonants, it is generally pronounced *broader* ; as, *fell, let, bend*.

1. *I* is

I.

I is always *broad* when the Syllable in which it occurs is made long by the final *e* ; as, *Pine, Bite, Lime*
Also generally when it goes before *gh, gn, ld, mb, and nd* ; as, *Sight, Sign, mild, climb, find.*

The *middle* Sound of the *I* is used before *rd* ; as, *Bird, third*, and occurs but seldom.

I is *narrow* when pronounced *short* with a following Consonant ; as, *Pin, Sin, Mill, till.*

O.

O has the *second middle* Sound when the Syllable in which it stands is lengthened by the final *e* ; as, *Tœc, Doe, Lobe, Robe.* For the other Sounds of this Letter, perhaps no certain Rules can be given.

B

U. The

U.

The *broad* Sound of the *U* is used, when joined in Pronunciation to the following Consonant; as, *unto, upon, Gun, Pun.*

The *middle* Sound prevails in those Words that are lengthened by the final *e*; as, *Mule, mute, refuse, abuse.*

U is *narrow* when it comes after *r*, and is pronounced long, or not immediately joined to the following Consonant; as, *rude, Ruby, Ruin.*

Y.

Y, at the End of a Word of one Syllable, or such as are accented on the last syllable, is *broad*; as, *Sky, sly, try, comply*: But in the end of words of more than one Syllable, and not accented on the last, it is generally *narrow*; as, *possibly, Folly, Poverty.*

All Vowels, when pronounced *short* and negligently with a following Consonant,

sonant, in a Syllable not accented, have nearly the same Sound ; as, *Altar, alter, Manor, Murmur, Satyr.*

Of DIPHTHONGS*.

WHEN two Vowels meet in the same Syllable, they make what is called a *Diphthong*.

There are no less than twenty *Diphthongs* in the English Language ; which with their Sounds are expressed in the following Tables :

<i>Diph.</i>	<i>Broad</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Narr. S.</i>
aa.	Balaam	Isaac	
ai.	Praise		
au.	Author	Aunt	Gauge
aw.	Awl		
ay.	say		
ea.	Beam	Bread	Heart
ee.	fee		
ei.	Vein		eight
eo.	George	Leopard	People
eu.			Feud
ew.			few
ey.	Eye		Key

* From *dis*, twice, *Phthongos*, a Sound.

<i>Diph.</i>	<i>Broad</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Narr. S.</i>
ie.	Cashier	Friend	Chief
oa.	Boat		
oi.	Oil		
oo.	Floor	Flood	Food
ou.	Soul	Couple	could
ow.	mow	now	
oy.	convoy		
ui.	Guide	build	Fruit

To these we may add *ae* and *oe* which are used only in words derived from the *Latin* and *Greek* : as, *Cæsar*, *Phæbe* ; and chiefly retained in proper Names.

When three Vowels meet together in a Syllable, they make a *Triphthong* ; as,

eau.	Beauty	uai.	quaint
cye.	Eye	uea.	queasy
ieu.	Lieu	uee.	queer
iew.	View	you.	young

Unless *y* at the Beginning of Syllables be a Consonant, which some Authors will not allow it to be in any Case whatsoever.

Here we may observe, that though the Vowels and Diphthongs, and the Words in which their different Sounds occur,

occur, are so numerous, yet, perhaps, there are not many more than a Dozen full and distinct Vowel Sounds in the English Language ; which, I think, will appear to any one who carefully consults the foregoing Tables.

Of CONSONANTS.

C.

C has two Modifications, the *hard*, and the *soft* ; as, *cull*, *Cell*.

C is always *hard*, like *K*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *all Consonants*, and at the *End* of Syllables or Words ; as, *call*, *Coal*, *cut*, *accost*, *public* : But *soft*, like *S*, before *e*, *i*, and *y* ; as, *cease*, *Cit*, *Cypress*.

G.

G has likewise a *hard* and a *soft* Modification ; as, *Gun*, *Gin*.

G is *hard* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *all Consonants*, and at the *End* of Words ; as, *gat*, *got*, *Gut*, *glad*, *Fug*.

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G is for the most Part *soft* before *e*, *i*, and *y* ; as, *Gem*, *Gill*, *Clergy* : But all proper Names in the Bible have G *hard* before *e* and *i* ; as *Gera*, *Gilboah*. G is likewise hard in many English Words before *e* and *i* ; as, *Geese*, *gold*, *get*, *Gear*, *Girl*, *give*, *giddy*, *Dagger*, *Anger* : And in many more which may be supplied by Observation.

Ch.

Ch has one *hard*, and two *soft* Modifications ; as, *Baruch* (Baruck) *Arch*, *Chaise* (Shaife). The *first* prevails in Words of *Hebrew* and *Greek* Original, and the *last* in such as come from the *French*.

Ph.

Ph, when joined in the same Syllable, is sounded like *F* ; as, *Asaph*, *Elephant*.

S.

S has two Modifications, a *sharp* and a *flat* ; as, *this*, *these*. The *flat* Sound prevails in the End of all Words made plural,

plural, or otherwise increased by the Addition of *s* ; as, *Pins, Foxes, loves.*

Th.

Th has likewise a *sharp* and a *flat* Sound ; as, *thin, thine.*

Ti.

Ti before a Vowel is frequently softened down to *sh* ; as, *Station*, in which the Sound of the *i* is nearly, if not quite, lost.

W.

W in Diphthongs and Triphthongs, as in *few, View*, must be a *Vowel* : But in other Cases, especially at the Beginning of Words, it must be a *Consonant* ; as, *We, William.*

Of the POINTS or STOPS, and other Characters made Use of in Writing.

A Comma, [,] denoting perhaps, especially in long Sentences, a little Elevation of the Voice, is the *shortest*

shortest Pause, and may be held while you count *one*.

A *Semicolon* [*;*] denoting for the most Part an Evenness of the Voice, may be held while you count *two*.

A *Colon* [*:*] marks a little Depression of the Voice, and requires a Pause while you count *three*.

A *Period* or *full Stop* [*.*] denotes a yet *greater* Depression of the Voice than a Colon, and may be held while you count *four*.

A *Note of Interrogation* [*?*] requiring as long a Pause as a *full Stop*, is placed at the End of a *Question*, and denotes an Elevation of the Voice, and rather a Smartness in the Pronunciation.

A *Note of Admiration* or *Exclamation* [*!*] which requires also as long a Pause as a *full Stop*, is used after a Word or Sentence that expresses Surprise or Emotion, and denotes a Modulation of the Voice suited to the Expression.

An

An *Apostrophe* ['] marked by a Comma at the Top of a Letter, shews some Letter or Letters to be there left out ; as, *lov'd* for *loved*, *can't* for *cannot*.

A *Quotation* ['—' or "—"] marked by inverted Commas, includes a Passage taken from some Author, or spoken by some other Person.

A *Diæresis* or *Dialysis* [¨] marked by two Dots over the latter of two Vowels, shews that what would otherwise be a Diphthong, must be divided into two distinct Syllables ; as, *Agesi-laiüs*, *Danaë*.

A *Hyphen* [-] is used to join the Syllables of a Word together, especially such as are partly in one Line and partly in another ; as, *la-bor*, *be-set*. It serves also to compound two different Words into one ; as, *all-pow-erful*, *self-rewarded*.

A *Caret* [^] denotes an Interlineation, and shews where to bring in
what

what had been omitted in writing. The same Mark when placed over a Vowel is called a *Circumflex*, and shews that such Vowel is to be sounded long ; as, *Euphrâtes*, *Aristobûlus*.

An *Ellipsis* [- - - or —] shews that Part of a Word or Sentence is left out by Design ; as, *K—g* for *King* ; *before I go hence*—

An *Accent* ['] placed over a Letter shews where the Stress or Force of a Word lies ; as, *con'stant*, *besêt*.

A *Parenthesis* () to be avoided as much as possible, is used to include some short Sentence within the Body of a larger one, which though not necessary to the Sense, yet should serve to explain or illustrate it.

Brackets or *Crotchets* [] are applied nearly to the same Purpose as a *Parenthesis* ; and they are also used to include a Reference to some Book or Part of some Book.

A *Paragraph* [¶] is seldom used except in the Bible, and points out the Beginning of a new Subject.

A *Section* [§] is used to divide Books or Chapters into smaller Parts. Sometimes it serves also as a Mark of Reference to a Note.

An *Index* or *Hand* [✍] points to Something remarkable, that should be particularly noticed.

An *Asterisk* [*], a *Dagger* or *Obe-
lisk* [†], a *double Dagger* [‡], *parallel
Lines* [||], &c. direct to some Note
or Remark in the Margin, or at the
Bottom of the Page.

A *Brace* [⏟] couples Words or
Lines together, that have a Relation
to the same Thing; and is chiefly
used in Poetry, where three Lines
rhyme alike.

Directions for writing CAPITALS.

Capitals or *great Letters* must never
be written in the *Middle* or at the *End*
of

of any Word, but only at the *Beginning*, and in the *following Cases* :

At the *Beginning* of any *Book, Chapter, Paragraph, Writing, Letter, or Discourse* : At the *Beginning* of a *new Sentence*, after a *Period* or *full Stop* : At the *Beginning* of any *Speech, notable Saying, or Quotation*, though a *full Stop* does not immediately precede it : At the *Beginning* of all *proper Names or special Titles* of *Persons, Places, or Things* : At the *Beginning* of the *Names of the Trinity*, or any *Word or Term* that signifies *God* : At the *Beginning* of every *Line* in *Poetry*, and every *Vers*e in the *Bible* : In the *Pronoun I*, and the *Interjection O*.

Some Authors, even of the first Eminence, choose to begin every Substantive with a Capital ; some, the next Word after a Colon ; and others, remarkable Adjectives, and such as are put absolutely : But this Method of writing is at present but very little followed.

GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES:

OR,

GRAMMAR*,

ADAPTED TO

THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

1. **I**N *English* there are *ten* Kinds of Words or Parts of Speech, viz.

Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

* From the *Greek* Word *Gramma*, a Letter: And is the Art of expressing our Thoughts with Propriety, either in Speaking or Writing.

Of an ARTICLE*.

2. **A**N *Article* is a Part of Speech set before *Nouns* to fix their vague Signification: as, *a* Man, *the* Man; *an* House, *the* House. The Articles are, *an*, *a*, and *the*.

Of a NOUN†.

3. **A** *Noun*, or *Substantive*, is the Name of any *Person*, *Place*, or *Thing*: as, *John*, *London*, *Honor*, *Goodness*.

4. There are *two Numbers*: The *Singular*, which speaks of *one*; as, *a Man*. *a Troop*: and the *Plural*, which speaks of *more than one*; as, *Men*, *Troops*.

5. The *Plural* is usually formed by adding *s* to the *Singular*: as, *Noun*, *Nouns*; *Verb*, *Verbs*.

* From the *Latin Word Articulus*, a Joint, or small Part.

† From *Nomen*, a Name.

6. When

6. When the *Singular* ends in *o*, *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *sh*, the *Plural* is formed by adding the Syllable *es* : as, *Cargo*, *Cargoes* ; *Miss*, *Misses* ; *Box*, *Boxes* ; *Peach*, *Peaches* ; *Brush*, *Brushes*.

7. When the *Singular* ends in *f*, or *fe*, the *Plural* is formed by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves* : as, *Half*, *Halves* ; *Life*, *Lives* : except *Dwarf*, *Grief*, *Hoof*, &c. which take *s* only to make the *Plural*. Words that end in *ff* make the *Plural* likewise by adding *s* only : as, *Muff*, *Muffs* ; *Bailiff*, *Bailiffs* ; except *Staff*, which makes *Staves*.

8. When the *Singular* ends in *y*, or *ey*, the *Plural* is formed by changing the *y*, or *ey*, into *ies* ; as, *Lady*, *Ladies* ; *Valley*, *Vallies* : except *Alley*, *Alleys* ; *Convoy*, *Convoys* ; *Covey*, *Coveys*.

9. Sometimes the *Plural* is formed by adding the Syllable *en* ; as, *Ox*, *Oxen* : sometimes by changing the *Vowel* ; as, *Man*, *Men* : and sometimes by changing the *Vowels* and *Consonants* ; as, *Penny*, *Pence* ; *Moufe*, *Mice*.

10. Some few Words, coming immediately from the *Hebrew*, form the *Plural* by adding *im*, or *in*, to the *Singular*: as, *Cherub*, *Cherubim*, or *Cherubin*; *Seraph*, *Seraphim*, or *Seraphin*. Some from the *Greek*, ending in *on*, change the *on* into *a*: as, *Phænomenon*, *Phænomena*. Some, from the *Latin* in *us*, change the *us* into *i*: as, *Radius*, *Radii*; *Magus*, *Magi*.

11. Some Nouns have *no Plural*; as, *Wheat*, &c. others *no Singular*; as, *Ashes*, &c. and some are the *same* in *both Numbers*; as, *Sheep*, &c.

12. There are *two Genders**; the *Masculine*†, and the *Feminine*‡.

13. The *Masculine* denotes the *He-kind*: as, *a Man*; *a Prince*.

14. The *Feminine* denotes the *She-kind*: as, *a Woman*; *a Princess*.

* From *Genus*, a Sex or Kind.

† From *Mas*, the Male-kind.

‡ From *Femina*, a Woman.

15. Nouns signifying Things *without Life*, are properly of no Gender : as, a Pen ; a Table.

16. By a common Figure in the *English Tongue*, the Sun is of the *Masculine* ; the Moon, the Church, Ships, and frequently Countries and Virtues, such as *France, Spain, Faith, Hope, &c.* are of the *feminine Gender*.

17. Here likewise it may be necessary to observe,

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Abbot	Abbess
Actor	Actress
Adulterer	Adulteress
Ambassador	Ambassadress
Administrator	Administratrix
Baron	Baroness
Bachelor	Maid
Boar	Sow
Boy	Girl
Bridegroom	Bride
Brother	Sister
Buck	Doe
Bull	Cow
	Bullock

*Masc.**Fem.*

Bullock

Heifer

Cock

Hen

Count

Countess

Duke

Dutcheſs

Dog

+ Bitch

Deacon

Deaconeſs

Drake

Duck

Elect̃or

Elect̃reſs

Executor

Executrix

Emperor

Empreſs

Father

Mother

Friar

Nun

Governor

Governeſs

✓ Gander

Goōſe

Huſband

Wife

Horſe

Mare

Heir

Heireſs

Hunter

Huntreſs

Jew

Jeweſs

King

Queen

Lord

Lady

Lad

Laſs

Lion

Lioneſs

Marquis

Marchioneſs

Man

Woman

Maſter

Miſtreſs

Milter

Spawner

Nephew

*Masc.**Fem.*

Nephew

Niece

Prince

Princess

Prophet

Prophetess

Poet

Poetess

Patron

Patroness

Ram

Ewe

Son

Daughter

Stag

Hind

Shepherd

Shepherdess

Tutor

Tutress

Viscount

Viscountess

Uncle

Aunt

Widower

Widow

Wizard

Witch

Whoremonger

Whore

18. Nouns have *two Cases*; the *Nominative**, and the *Genitive†*. The *genitive Case* is formed by adding *s*, with an *Apostrophe*, to the *Nominative*: as, Men, *Men's*; Ox, *Ox's*.

* From *nominativus* (*à nomino*), naming

† From *genitivus* (*à gigno*), natural or belonging to, and therefore some Authors have called it the *possessive Case*.

NOTE 18. In the Formation of this Case,
I have

I have complied with a late Refinement, and what I really think a corrupt Custom. The *genitive* Case, in my Opinion, might be much more properly formed by adding *s*, or, when the Pronunciation requires it, *es*, without an *Apostrophe*: as Men, *Mens*; Ox, *Oxes*; Horse, *Horses*; Ass, *Asses*.

This Case undoubtedly came from the *Saxon*; and the best *English* Writers after the *Norman* Conquest, even down to the Time of *Chaucer* and the Reformation, formed it just in the same Manner they did the *plural* Number, viz. by the Addition of *s*, *es*, or *is*, and were rather sparing in the Use of it. After that the *is* and *es* were discontinued by Degrees, though the latter, in a few Instances, is retained to this Day in the Version of the Bible.

As to the *Apostrophe*, it was seldom used to distinguish the *genitive* Case till about the Beginning of the present Century, and then seems to have been introduced by Mistake. At that Time the *genitive* Case was supposed to have had its Original from a Contraction; as, *John's Book*, for *John his Book*: But that Notion has been sufficiently exploded: And therefore the Use of the *Apostrophe*, especially in those Instances where the Pronunciation requires an additional Syllable, is, I presume, quite indefensible. To write *Ox's*, *Ass's*, *Fox's*, and at the same Time pronounce it *Oxes*, *Asses*, *Foxes*, is such a Departure from the original Formation, at least in Writing, and such an inconsistent Use of the *Apostrophe*, as cannot be equalled

equalled perhaps in any other Language; and though it may be said that the *Apostrophe* has some Propriety as a Note of Distinction, yet no one, I think, who has any Knowledge of Grammar, can well mistake the *plural* Number for the *genitive* Case. However, it appears to me, at present, to be a Distinction of very little Importance. Formerly there were Notes used to distinguish the *ablative* Case singular of *Latin* Nouns of the first *Declension*, and the *genitive* of the fourth, which are now laid aside by correct Writers; and I cannot but think that, some time or other, this will be the Fate of the *Apostrophe* in the *genitive* Case.

Of an ADJECTIVE*.

19. **A**N *Adjective* is a Word that signifies the *Quality* of any Person, Place, or Thing: as, a *good* Man; a *great* City; a *fine* House.

20. Most *Adjectives* have, at least, *two* Degrees of Comparison; which are commonly called the *Comparative* and the *Superlative*.

* From *ad*, to, and *jacio*, to put.

21. The *Comparative* is formed, for the *most* Part, by adding *er* to the *Positive*: as, long, *longer*; short, *shorter*: The *Superlative*, by adding *est*: as, long, *longest*, &c.

22. These *Degrees* of *Comparison* are frequently formed by the *Adverbs*, *very*, *infinitely*, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*: as, *more* short, *very*, *most*, or *infinitely* short; *less* common, *least* common, &c.

23. There are a *few* *Adjectives* *peculiar* in their *Comparison*: as, *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*, &c.

Of a PRONOUN*.

24. **A** *Pronoun* is a Word used *instead* of a Noun, to avoid the *too frequent* Repetition of the *same*

NOTE. 21. *Long* is the *positive* State of the *Adjective*; and therefore, as many Authors observe, cannot be *properly* called a *Step* or *Degree*.

* From *pro*, for, and *Nomen*, a Noun.

Word : as, “ The Man is merry, *he* laughs, *he* sings.”

25. The following *Pronouns* (it only excepted) have *three Cases, Nominative, Genitive, and Accusative**, in each Number.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> I	We
<i>Gen.</i> mine, my	ours
<i>Acc.</i> me	us
<i>Nom.</i> Thou	Ye, you
<i>Gen.</i> thine, thy	yours, your
<i>Acc.</i> thee	you

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc:</i>
He	his	him
She	hers, her	her
It	its	

* From *accuso*, to accuse; because this Case receives the Force or Accusation of the Verb.

NOTE 25. Some Grammarians would have *mine, thine, ours, yours, &c.* to be the *only* *genitive*

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
They	theirs, their	them.

26. *Who, whosoever, and the pronominal Adjectives, one, other, and another, are thus varied.*

Singular and Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
Who	whose	whom
whosoever	whosoever	whomsoever

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	
One	ones	ones
other	others	
another	anothers	other, others

nitive Cases of the primitive Pronouns; and *my, thy, &c.* to be pronominal Adjectives derived from them: But as *his* and *its*, which are confessedly genitive Cases, are joined to Nouns, as well as *my, thy, &c.* I thought best to range them as I have done above, and shall provide for the proper Use of each Variation in the Rules of Syntax.

27. The following have,

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
This	these
that	those
myself, onefself, ourself	ourselves
thyself, yourself	yourselves
himself, herself, itself	themselves

28. Those that follow are *further* distinguished by their *Genders*.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>No Gender.</i>
He	she	it
his	hers	its
him	her	
himself	herself	itself

29. *Pronominal* Adjectives, such as *ten, forty, fifty, &c.* and some others, seem to have a *genitive* Case regularly formed by adding *s* to the *Nominative*: as, *ten, tens*.

NOTE. The other Pronouns, *which, what, &c.* have no *Variation*.

Of a VERB.*

30. **A** *Verb* is a Word that signifies the *Action* or *Being* of a Person, Place, or Thing: as, the Man *calls*; the City *stands*; the Tree *falls*; I *am*.

31. The Verb that signifies *merely Being* is *Neuter*: as, I *am*; he *is*. Verbs that signify *Doing* are *Active*: as, I *speak* the Word; I *wrote* the Letter. Verbs that express Something *suffered* or *sustained* by the Object, are *Passive*: as, I *am loved*; Hannibal *was conquered* at last.

* From *Verbum*, a Word; a Verb being the principal Word in a Sentence.

NOTE 31. Properly speaking, there is *no passive* Verb in the *English* Language; for though I *am loved*, is commonly called a *passive* Verb, yet *loved* is no part of the *Verb*, but a *Participle*, or *Adjective*, derived of the Verb, *love*.

I am very sensible that the greatest Man,* perhaps, that ever yet wrote on this Subject,

* Dr. Lowth, followed by Buchanan.

32. The *Noun* or *Pronoun* that stands *before* the *active* Verbs in the above Examples, may be called the *Agent*, and that which stands *before* the *neuter*, the *Subject* of the Verb : But the *Noun* or *Pronoun* that *follows* the *active* Verbs,

is of a different Opinion. He says, “ There
“ are three Kinds of Verbs ; *active*, *passive*,
“ and *neuter*.” And when he comes to the
grammatical Resolution of this Sentence, “ In
“ whom I *am* well *pleased*,” he tells us——
“ That *am* is the indicative Mode, present
“ Time, and first Person singular of the *neuter*
“ Verb, *to be* ; *well*, an Adverb ; *pleased*,
“ the passive participle of the Verb, *to please*,
“ making *with the auxiliary Verb*, *am*, a
“ *passive Verb*.” The Consideration of this,
I must confess, could by no Means induce me
to suppress the above Note.

In Parsing, every Word should be considered as a distinct Part of Speech : For though two or more Words may be united to form a Mode, a Tense, or a Comparison ; yet it seems quite improper to unite two or more Words to make a Noun, a Verb, an Adjective, &c.

Verbs *intransitive*, or such as do not pass over or convey their Force to any Object, as *sleep*, *walk*, *run*, &c. are commonly, though perhaps not very properly, called *neuter* Verbs.

in the same Examples, may be called the *Object* of the Verb.

33. There are *four Modes*,* or Ways of using the Verb; the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*.

34. The *Indicative*† expresses the Action or Being, *directly* and *absolutely*: as, *I am*; *he loves*.

35. The *Imperative*‡ commands or forbids: as, *come*; *go*; *fear him*; *love him*.

36. The *Potential*§ expresses the Action or Being, as *possible* or *impossible*, *fit* or *unfit*: as, *I may love*; *I may not love*.

* From *Modus*, a Manner.

† From *indico*, to shew.

‡ From *impero*, to command.

§ From *potentialis* (*à possum*), to be able.

NOTE 36. This Mode or Form of the Verb does not, I think, in any Case coincide with the *Indicative*. It always has some Respect to the *Power*, *Will*, &c. of the Agent, by which,
even

37. The *Infinitive** expresses the Action or Being, *indeterminately*: as, *to be*; *to love*.

38. There are *five Tenses*, or *Times*; the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, and the *Future*.

39. The *Present Tense* expresses the Time that *now is*: as, *I love*, or, *am loving*.

40. The *Imperfect* denotes the Time *past indeterminately*: as, *I loved*, or, *was loving*.

41. The *Perfect* denotes the Time *past determinately*: as, *I have loved*, or, *have been loving*.

even when Conditionality is out of the Question, it is distinguished from the merely declarative Form: The one declares the Action done, or to be done, without any further Consideration; the other declares not the Action done, or to be done, but the *Ability*, *Inability*, &c. of the Agent to perform that Action; and is therefore properly stiled the *potential Mode*.

* From *infinitivus*, without Bounds.

42. The *Pluperfect* denotes the Time *past*, as prior to some other point of Time specified in the Sentence: as, I *had loved*, or *had been loving*.

43. The *Future* denotes the Time *to come*: as, I *will* or *shall love*, or, *will* or *shall be loving*.

NOTE 43. These Formations of the several Tenses seem to have Respect *both* to the Time and State of the Action signified by the Verb. The *present* Tense denotes the Time that *now is*, and the Action *unfinished*: as, I *write*, or I *am now writing*, the Letter. The *Imperfect* denotes the Time *past indeterminately*, and the Action *to have been completed* at any past Time that may be specified: as, I *wrote* the Letter, or I *began and finished the Writing* of the Letter, this Morning, Yesterday, a Week ago, &c. The *Perfect* denotes the Time *just past*, and the Action *fully completed*: as, I *have written* the Letter, or I *have just now finished the Writing* of the Letter. The *Pluperfect* denotes the Time *past*, and the Action *to have been completed prior* to some other Circumstance specified in the Sentence: as, I *had written* the Letter, or I *had finished the Writing* of the Letter, before you came in. The *Future* denotes the Time *to come*, and the Action *to be completed* at any future Time that may be mentioned: as, I *will write* the Letter, or I *will begin and finish the Writing* of the Letter, to-night, to-morrow, &c. The

44. These *Modes* and *Tenses* are partly formed by the *Verb itself*, and partly by the Assistance of *Signs*.

45. There are *two Modes* formed from the *Verb itself*: The *Indicative*; as, *I love*: and the *Imperative*; as, *love thou*.

46. The *auxiliary** *Signs* are *to, do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, might, would, could, should*.

47. *To*, is a Sign of the *infinitive Mode*; as, *to be*; *to love*.

48. *May, can, must, might, would, could, should*, and their Inflections,† *mayest, canst, mightest, wouldst or wouldst, couldst or couldst, shouldst or*

The *other* Forms of these *Tenses*, viz. *I am writing, I was writing, I have been writing, I had been writing, I will be writing*, seem for the most Part to have the *Action undetermined*.

* From *auxilior*, to help.

† From *inflecto*, to change (the Ending).

shouldst,

shouldst, are Signs of the *potential* Mode.

49. *Do*, and its Inflections, *dost*, *doth* or *does*, are Signs of the *present* Tense.

50. *Did*, and its Inflection, *didst*, are Signs of the *imperfect* Tense.

51. *Have*, and its Inflections, *hast*, *hath* or *has*, are Signs of the *perfect* Tense.

52. *Had*, and its Inflection, *hadst*, are Signs of the *pluperfect* Tense.

53. *Shall* and *will*, and their Inflections, *shalt* and *wilt*, are Signs of the *future* Tense.

NOTE. The auxiliary Signs seem to have the Nature of Adverbs.

Do, *have*, and *will*, when they are not joined to Verbs to *distinguish* the *Circumstance* of *Time*, are *absolutely* Verbs: as, I *do* it; I *have* it; I *will* it.

54. In

54. In Verbs there is a Reference to *three Persons* in each Number: as, *Singular*, I love, thou lovest, he loveth. *Plural*, We love, ye love, they love.

55. The *first Person* speaks of himself: as, “*I John take thee Elizabeth.*”

56. The *second Person* has the Speech directed to him, and is supposed to be present: as, “*Thou Harry art a wicked Fellow.*”

57. The *third Person* is spoken of, or described, and supposed to be absent: as, “*That Thomas is a good Man.*”

58. The *Verb itself* has but *two Terminations respecting Time*: as, *love*, and *loved*; which last may be called the Inflection of the *preter or past Tense*: And when this Inflection of the *preter Tense* is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first Person present Tense*, the Verb is *regular*, and is declined after the following Example.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

59. *Sing.* I love or do love, thou lovest or dost love, he loveth or loves, or doth or does love. *Plu.* We love or do love, ye or you love or do love, they love or do love.

Imperfect Tense.

60. *Sing.* I loved or did love, thou lovedst or didst love, he loved or did love. *Plu.* We loved or did love, ye loved or did love, they loved or did love.

Perfect Tense.

61. *Sing.* I have loved, thou hast loved, he hath or has loved. *Plu.* We have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

62. *Sing.* I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved. *Plu.* We had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.

Future

Future Tense.

63. *Sing.* I shall or will love, thou shalt or wilt love, he shall or will love.

Plu. We shall or will love, ye shall or will love, they shall or will love.

64. *Some Verbs* in this Mode will admit of a *second Future*, especially such as signify the *completing* of any Thing: as, I *shall* or *will* have finished it to-morrow.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

65. *Sing.* Love, do thou love, or love thou. *Plu.* Love, do ye love, or love ye.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense.

66. *Sing.* I must, may, can, would, could, or should love; thou must,

NOTE 65. *Let*, commonly called a *Sign* of the imperative Mode, is *properly* a *Verb* in that Mode; as in the Example, *let him love*, the Meaning is, *permit* or *suffer* him to *love*:
Let,

mayest, canst, wouldest, couldest, or shouldest love; he must, may, can, would, could, or should love. *Plu.* We must, may, can, would, could, or should love; ye, &c.

Perfect Tense.

67. *Sing.* I must, might, would, could, or should have loved; thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldest, or shouldest have loved; he must, might, would, could, or should have loved. *Plu.* We must, might, would, could, or should have loved; ye, &c.

68. The *Pluperfect* Tense, in *this Mode*, is *best* expressed by the *perfect*: as, *I might have loved* her before the Time you mention.

69. The *future Tense* of *most Verbs*, in *this Mode*, is *best* expressed by the *present*: as, *I may love* to-morrow.

Let, therefore, seems to be a Verb of the *imperative*, and *love* of the *infinitive* Mode; the Sign, *to*, being understood, though not expressed.

70. There

70. There is a *subjunctive** or *conditional* Form, which *drops* the *personal Terminations* in certain Tenses of this Mode: as, though thou *love*, though he *love*.

INFINITIVE MODE.

71. *Present Tense*, to love ; *Perfect*, to have loved ; *Future*, about to love.

72. When the *Termination* of the *preter* Tense is not formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first* Person of the *present* Tense *singular*, the Verb may be called *irregular* ; but that *Irregularity* being discovered, and observed in the *preter* Tenses, the Verb is declined, in *all other* Respects, as the *regular* Verb aforegoing.

* From *sub*, under, and *jungo*, to join.

THE DECLENSION OF THE NEUTER
VERB, TO BE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

73. *Sing.* I am, thou art, he is.
Plu. We are, ye or you are, they are.

Imperfect Tense.

74. *Sing.* I was, thou wast, or you
were, he was. *Plu.* We were, ye
were, they were.

Perfect Tense.

75. *Sing.* I have been, thou hast
been, he hath or has been. *Plu.* We
have been, ye have been, they have
been.

Pluperfect Tense.

76. *Sing.* I had been, thou hadst
been, he had been. *Plu.* We had
been, ye had been, they had been.

Future

Future Tense.

77. *Sing.* I shall or will be, thou shalt or wilt be, he shall or will be.
Plu. We shall or will be, ye shall or will be, &c.

Second Future.

78. *Sing.* I shall or will have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

79. *Sing.* Be, do thou be, or be thou.
Plu. Be, do ye be, or be ye.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense.

80. *Sing.* I must, may, can, would, could, or should be; thou must, mayest, canst, wouldest, couldest, or shouldest be; he, &c. *Plu.* We must, may, can, would, could, or should be; ye, &c.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

81. *Sing.* I must, might, would, could, or should have been; thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldest, or shouldest have been; he must, might, would, could, or should have been. *Plu.* We must, might, would, could, or should have been; ye, &c.

82. The *future Tense*, in this *Mode*, is *best* expressed by the *present*: as, I *may be* to-morrow.

83. The *subjunctive* Form of this Verb is thus distinguished:

Present Tense.

Sing. Though I be, though thou be, though he be. *Plu.* Though we be, though ye be, though they be.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. Though I were, though thou wert, though he were. *Plu.* Though we were, though ye were, though they were.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MODE.

84. *Present*, to be ; *Perfect*, to have been ; *Future*, about to be.

85. The Declension of a *Passive Verb* is formed by adding the *Participle Passive* to each Person of the preceding Verb, *to be* : as, *Present Tense*, *Sing.* I am loved, thou art loved, or you are loved, he is loved. *Plu.* We are loved, ye or you are loved, they are loved, &c. &c.

86. The Verb has *two original Tenses*, the *Present*, and the *Past* ; and two Participles, the one *Active*, and the other *Passive*.

87. The *active Participle* of all Verbs *whatever* ends in *ing* : as, *loving*, *teaching*.

88. The *passive Participle* and *past Tense* of all *regular Verbs* are exactly the *same* : as, *love*, *loved* ; *ask*, *asked*.

89. All *regular* Verbs, ending with an *e*, form their *past* Tense and *passive* Participle by the Addition of *d* only : as, love, *loved* ; receive, *received*. And all Verbs, whether *regular* or *irregular*, which end with an *e*, omit that *e* in the *active* Participle : as, love, *loving* ; give, *giving*.

90. All *regular* Verbs, ending with a Consonant, or with a *double* Consonant, form their *past* Tense and *passive* Participle by adding *ed* to the *primitive* Word : as, remain, *remained* ; long, *longed*. And the *active* Participle of all such Verbs is formed by the Addition of *ing* : as, remain, *remaining* ; long, *longing*.

91. Such Verbs, however, as end in *ck*, *ff*, *p*, *sh*, *ss*, and *x*, form, in *general*, the *past* Tense and *passive* Participle in *t* as well as *ed* : as, check, *checked*, or *checkt* ; puff, *puffed*, or *pust* ; snap, *snapped*, or *snapt* ; mesh, *meshed*, or *mesht* ; bless, *blessed*, or *blest* ; mix, *mixed*, or *mixt* : One of the Consonants being dropped when the Verb ends with

with *two* Consonants of the *same* Kind, or, when ending with a *single* Consonant, it *doubles* it in the *past* Tense: as, blefs, *blessed*, *blest*; snap, *snapped*, *snapt*.

92. Verbs that end in *y* with a *Vowel* before it are *completely regular*, and form their *past* Tense and *passive* Participle by the Addition of *ed*: as, obey, *obeyed*; decoy, *decoyed*: Buy, *say*, *slay*, and a few other *irregular* Verbs, being excepted. But if there be a *Consonant* before the *y*, then the *past* Tense with the *passive* Participle, and the *second* and *third* Persons of the *present* Tense, change the *y* into *i*: as, deny, *denied*, *thou deniest*, *he denieth* or *denies*. But the *active* Participle of *all* Verbs ending in *y* is formed by an Addition of *ing*: as, obey, *obeying*; buy, *buying*; deny, *denying*.

93. There are several Verbs, which, though *regular* as to their *general* Formation, yet *double* their *final* Consonant in the *past* Tense and *both* Participles:

ticiples : as, *sup, supped, supping* ; *worship, worshipped, worshipping*.

94. There are also many Verbs, *irregular* in their *past Tense* and *passive Participle*, which yet *double* their *final Consonant* in the *active Participle* : as, *begin, beginning* ; *run, running*.

95. All *regular* Verbs, which *double* their *final Consonant* in the *past Tense* and *passive Participle*, *double* it also in the *active Participle* ; and the contrary : as, *blot, blotted, blotting*. And all Verbs *without Exception*, which *double* the *final Consonant* in the *active Participle*, *double* that *Consonant* also in the *second* and *third Persons* of the *present Tense* : as, *worship, worshipping, thou worshippest, he worshippeth, or worships* ; *begin, beginning, thou beginnest, he beginneth, or begins*.

96. Here follows a catalogue of the *simple* Verbs which *double* their *final Consonant* in the *past Tense* and *both Participles*, together with such *irregular*

lar

lar Verbs as *double* their *final* Consonant in the *active* Participle.

Abet, abetted	Bid, bidding
Abhor, abhorred	Blab, blabbed
Abut , abutted	Blot, blotted
Acquit, acquitted	Blur, blurred
Admit, admitted	Bob, bobbed
Allot, allotted	Bowel, bowelled
Amit , amitted	Brag, bragged
Annul, annulled	Brim, brimmed
Appal, appalled	Bud, budded
Apparel, apparelled	Cabal, caballed
Avel , avelled	Cancel, cancelled
Aver, averred	Cap, capped
Bag , bagged	Capot, capotted
Bam , bammed	Carol, carolled
Ban , banned	Cavil, cavilled
Bar, barred	Channel, channel-
Barrel, barrelled	led
Bed, bedded	Chap, chapped
Befal, befalling	Char, charred
Beg, begged	Chat, chatted
Begin, beginning	Chip, chipped
Bet, betted	Chisel, chiselled
Bethral , bethralled	Chit, chitted
Bias, biaffed	Chop, chopped
Bib , bibbed	Clap, clapped
	Clip,

Clip, clipped	Debel, debelled
Clod, clodded	Defer, deferred
Clog, clogged	Demit, demitted
Clot, clotted	Demur, demurred
Club, clubbed	Deter, deterred
Cod, codded	Dig, digging
Cog, clogged	Dim, dimmed
Commit, commit-	Din, dinned
ted	Dip, dipped
Compel, compelled	Dishevel, dishevel-
Con, conned	led
Concur, concurred	Dispel, dispelled
Confer, conferred	Distil, distilled
Control, controlled	Dog, dogged
Coquet, coquetted	Don, donned
Counsel, counselled	Dot, dotted
Cram, crammed	Drag, dragged
Crib, cribbed	Dram, drammed
Crop, cropped	Drib, dribbed
Crum, crummed	Drip, dripped
Cub, cubbed	Drivel, drivelled
Cudgel, cudgelled	Drop, dropped
Cup, cupped	Drub, drubbed
Cut, cutting	Drug, drugged
Dab, dabbed	Drum, drummed
Dag, dagged	Dub, dubbed
Dam, dammed	Duel, duelled
Dap, dapped	Dun, dunned
	Emit,

Emit, emitted	Fulfil, fulfilled
Enamel, enamelled	Fur, furred
Enrol, enrolled	Gab, gabbed
Equal, equalled	Gad, gadded
Escot, escotted	Gag, gagged
Excel, excelled	Gambol, gambolled
Expel, expelled	Gem, gemmed
Extil, extilled	Get, getting
Extol, extolled	Gip, gipped
Fag, fagged	Glad, gladded
Fan, fanned	Glib, glibbed
Fat, fatted	Glut, glutted
Fib, fibbed	Gnar, gnarred
Fig, figged	God, godded
Fin, finned	Gospel, gosselled
Fit, fitted	Gravel, gravelled
Flag, flagged	Grin, grinned
Flam, flammed	Grovel, grovelled
Flap, flapped	Grub, grubbed
Flat, flatted	Gum, gummed
Flit, flitted	Gut, gutted
Flog, flogged	Hag, hagged
Flop, flopped	Handsel, handsel-
Fob, fobbed	led
Forestal, forestalled	Hap, happed
Foretel, foretelling	Hatchel, hatchel-
Fret, fretted	led
Fub, fubbed	Hem, hemmed
	Hip,

Hip, hipped	Jug, jugged
Hit, hitting	Jut, jutted
Hitchel, hitchelled	Ken, kenned
Hop, hopped	Kennel, kennelled
Hovel, hovelled	Kernel, kernelled
Houfel, houselled	Kid, kidded
Hug, hugged	Kidnap, kidnapped
Hum, hummed	Knab, knabbed
Hyp, hypped	Knap, knapped
Jam, jammed	Knit, knitting
Japan, japanned	Knot, knotted
Jar, jarred	Knub, knubbed
Jet, jetted	Lag, lagged
Jig, jigged	Lap, lapped
Immit, immitted	Let, letting
Impel, impelled	Level, levelled
Incur, incurred	Libel, libelled
Infer, inferred	Lig, ligged
Instal, installed	Lip, lipped
Instil, instilled	Lob, lobbed
Inter, interred	Lop, lopped
Intermit, intermit- ted	Lug, lugged
Inthral, inthralled	Mad, madded
Intromit, intro- mitted	Man, manned
Job, jobbed	Manumit, manu- mitted
Jog, jogged	Map, mapped
	Mar, marred
	Marshal,

Marshal, marshal-	Peg, pegged
led	Pen, penned
Marvel, marvelled	Permit, permitted
Mat, matted	Pig, pigged
Miscal, miscalled	Pin, pinned
Mistel, mistelling	Pip, pipped
Mob, mobbed	Pistol, pistolled
Model, modelled	Pit, pitted
Mop, mopped	Plan, planned
Mud, mudded	Plat, platted
Nab, nabbed	Plod, plodded
Nap, napped	Plot, plotted
Net, netted	Plug, plugged
Nib, nibbed	Pod, podded
Nim, nimmed	Pommel, pommel-
Nip, nipped	led
Nod, nodded	Pop, popped
Nousel, nouselled	Postil, postilled
Nut, nutted	Pot, potted
Occur, occurred	Prefer, preferred
Omit, omitted	Pretermitt, preter-
Outwit, outwitted	mited
Pad, padded	Prig, prigged
Pan, panned	Prim, primmed
Pannel, pannelled	Prog, progged
Parcel, parcelled	Prop, propped
Pat, patted	Propel, propelled
Patrol, patrolled	Pulvil, pulvilled
F	Pun,

Pun, punned	Rub, rubbed
Pup, pupped	Run, running
Put, putting	Rut, rutted
Quarrel, quarrelled	Sag, sagged
Quip, quipped	Sap, sapped
Quit, quitted	Scab, scabbed
Quob, quobbed	Scan, scanned
Ram, rammed	Scar, scarred
Rap, rapped	Scrub, scrubbed
Ravel, ravelled	Scud, scudded
Rebel, rebelled	Scum, scummed
Recal, recalled	Set, setting
Recur, recurred	Sham, shammed
Refel, refelled	Shed, shedding
Refer, referred	Ship, shipped
Regret, regretted	Shog, shogged
Remit, remitted	Shovel, shovelled
Repel, repelled	Shred, shredding
Revel, revelled	Shrivel, shrivelled
Rid, ridding	Shrub, shrubbed
Rig, rigged	Shrug, shrugged
Rip, ripped	Shun, shunned
Rival, rivalled	Shut, shutting
Rivel, rivelled	Sin, finned
Rivet, rivetted	Sip, sipped
Rob, robbed	Sit, sitting
Rot, rotting	Skim, skimmed
Rowel, rowelled	Skin, skinned

Skip,

Skip, skipped
 Slam, flammed
 Slap, flapped
 Slip, flipped
 Slit, flitting
 Slop, flopped
 Slot, flotted
 Slur, flurred
 Smut, smutted
 Snap, snapped
 Snip, snipped
 Snivel, fnivelled
 Snub, snubbed
 Snug, snugged
 Sob, sobbed
 Sop, fopped
 Sot, fotted
 Span, spanned
 Spar, sparred
 Spet, spetted
 Spin, spinning
 Spit, spitting
 Split, splitting
 Spot, spotted
 Sprig, sprigged
 Sprit, spritted
 Spur, spurred
 Squab, squabbed

Squat, squatted
 Stab, stabbed
 Star, starred
 Stem, stemmed
 Step, stepped
 Stir, stirred
 Stop, stopped
 Strap, strapped
 Strip, stripped
 Strut, strutted
 Stub, stubbed
 Stud, studded
 Stum, stummed
 Stun, stunned
 Stut, stutted
 Submit, submitted
 Sum, summed
 Sun, funned
 Sup, supped
 Swab, swabbed
 Swag, swagged
 Swap, swapped
 Swig, swigged
 Swim, swimming
 Swop, swopped
 Tag, tagged
 Tan, tanned
 Tap, tapped

Tar, tarred	Tug, tugged
Ted, tedded	Tun, tunned
Thin, thinned	Tunnel, tunnelled
Thrid, thridded	Tup, tupped
Throb, throbbed	Twin, twinned
Thrum, thrummed	Twit, twitted
Tin, tinned	Van, vanned
Tinsel, tinselled	Victual, victualled
Tip, tipped	Unrol, unrolled
Top, topped	Unwit, unwitted
Trammel, tram- melled	Wad, wadded
Transcur, transcur- red	Wag, wagged
Transfer, transfer- red	War, warred
Transmit, trans- mitted	Wed, wedded
Trap, trapped	Wet, wetted
Travel, travelled	Whet, whetted
Trepan, trepanned	Whip, whipped
Trig, trigged	Whiz, whizzed
Trim, trimmed	Win, winning
Trip, tripped	Wit, witting
Trot, trotted	Worship, worship- ped
	Wot, wotted
	Wrap, wrapped

And after these Examples the *Compounds* also are formed. But it is to be observed, that such *regular Verbs* in the foregoing Catalogue as end in *l*, and *p*, and do not bear the *Accent* on the *last Syllable*, may be written in the *past Tense* and *both Participles* either with a *single* or *double l*: as, grovel, groveled or grovelled, groveling or grovelling; worship, worshiped or worshipped, worshiping or worshipping.

97. All Verbs, that end with an *e*, form their *second Person singular* in the *present Tense* of the *indicative Mode* by the Addition of *st*; and the *third Person* by adding *th*, or the Letter *s* only: as, I love, thou lovest, he loveth, or he loves. But if they end with a *Consonant*, then the *second Person* is formed by the addition of *est*, and the *third Person* by adding *eth*, or *s* only—or by adding *eth*, or *es*, when the Verbs end in *fs*, *x*, and *o*: as, I ask, thou askest, he asketh, or asks; I pass, thou passest, he passeth, or passes; I fix, thou fixest, he fixeth, or fixes; I go, thou goest, he goeth, or goes.—The fol-

lowing must be considered as *Exceptions*: I am, *thou art*, *he is*; I have, *thou hast*, *he hath*, or *has*; I do, *thou doest*, or *dost*, *he doeth*, or *doth*, or *does*; I say, *thou sayest*, *he saith*, or *says*.

98. All *regular Verbs* form their *second Person singular* in the *past Tense* of the *indicative Mode* by the Addition of *st*: as, I loved, *thou lovedst*; I asked, *thou askedst*.

99. *Irregular Verbs* form their *second Person singular* in the *past Tense*, for the *most Part*, according to the following *Rules*:

1. If the *irregular past Tense* terminates in *d*, the *second Person singular* is formed by the Addition of *st*, in the Manner of *regular Preterites*: as, I said, *thou saidst*; I did, *thou didst*—and sometimes in the *grave* and *solemn Style*, or for the sake of *Emphasis*, *thou diddest*.

2. If the *irregular past Tense* be one of the Verbs, that have the *present*
and

and *past* Tenses, and the *passive* Participle, all *alike*, then the *second* Person is formed by the Addition of *edst*: as, I put, *thou puttedst*; I shed, *thou sheddedst*.

3. All other *irregular* Verbs, with *very few* if *any* Exceptions, form their *second* Person *singular* in the *past* Tense by *est*: as, I brake, *thou brakest*; I knew, *thou knewest*.

4. The *Preterites* of many *irregular* Verbs, if they be *Monosyllables* ending with a *single* Consonant, will double that Consonant in the *second* Person *singular*: as, I fed, *thou feddest*; I met, *thou mettest*.

Our Language has a *strong* Tendency to *double* the Consonant in this Person, as may be seen in the Words, *diddest*, *puttedst*, *sheddedst*, or *sheddest*, or *shedst*, which are Abbreviations of the second *d*.

Of a PARTICIPLE.*

100. **A** *Participle* is derived of a *Verb*, and partakes of the Nature both of the *Verb* and the *Adjective*.

101. There

* From *participo*, to partake.

NOTE 100. The *Participle*, so far as it expresses the *Circumstance* of the Noun to which it is joined by the neuter Verb, has the Nature of an *Adjective*; but, as implying the *Action* of some *Agent*, it has the Nature of the *Verb*.

The *passive* Participle seems to have been invented more fully to express that *Influence* or *Dependence* which the *Agent* and *Object* of a Verb have on each other: as “*John* loves “*Elizabeth*; or, *Elizabeth* is loved by *John*. “*The King* wrote the *Letter*; or, The *Letter* “*was written* by the *King*.”

Here *loved* and *written*, so far as they express the *Circumstances* of the Nouns to which they are joined by the neuter Verb, may be considered as *Adjectives*; but in another View,
as

101. There are *two Participles* pertaining to the Verbs; the *Active*, which *always* ends in *ing*; and the *Passive*, which, for the *most* Part, ends in *ed*:

as they imply the *Action* or *Force* of some *Agent* or *compulsive Cause*, they may be considered as *Verbs*.

Hence it is, that *Verbs intransitive*, which have no Object, can have no *passive* Participle. Some of them have a *participial* Form joined to the neuter Verb: as, “The Man is *fallen*; “The Sun is *risen*.” But as *fallen* and *risen* have no Reference to any Agent or compulsive Cause different from the Subject of the Verb, so they cannot with any Propriety be denominated *passive* Participles: And, notwithstanding their Form, they differ very little, if any Thing, from common Adjectives.

The same Thing may be observed of the *active* Participle: as, “The Master is *writing*; The Horse is *trotting*.” Here the Participle implies both the Circumstance and the Action of the Noun to which it is joined by the neuter Verb, and therefore has the Property of a Participle. But if we use the same Word in a merely descriptive Sense; as, “The *writing* Master, the *trotting* Horse;” it loses the Property of a Participle, and becomes a *mere Adjective*.

as,

as, from the Verb *call* are derived the Participles *calling* and *called*. In the Formation of the Participles, if the Verb ends in *e*, the *e* is omitted: as, love, *loving*, *loved*. If it ends in a *single Consonant*, preceded by a *single Vowel* bearing the Accent, that *Consonant* is *doubled*: as, commit, *committing*, *committed*. But on this Head see more fully under the *Verb*.

102. The *passive Participle* is, for the *most* Part, the *same* with the *preter* or *past Tense* of the Verb ; but in *both* these there are many *Irregularities* ; the chief of which may be gathered from the following Catalogue.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Bake	baked	baked, baken
Begin	began	begun
Bear	bore	borne
	bare	born
Beat	beat	beaten
Behold	beheld	beheld
		beholden
Bend	bended, bent	bent [reft
Bereave	Bereft	bereaved, be-
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid	bid	bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled	bled, blooded
Blow	blowed	blowed
	blew	blown
Break	broke, brake	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Build	built	builded, built
		Buy,

*Present.**Preter.**Parti.*

Buy

bought

bought

Catch

caught

catched, catcht

Chide

chid

chid, chidden

Chooſe

choſe

choſen

Cleave

clove, clave

cloven, cleft

Clothe

clad

clothed, clad

Creep

creeped, crept

creeped, crept

Dig

digged, dug

dug

Do

did

done

Draw

drew

drawn

Dream

dreamed

dreamed

dreamt

dreamt

Drink

drank

drunk

Drive

drove

driven

Eat

ate

eaten

Feed

fed

fed

Feel

felt

felt

Find

found

found

Fling

flung

flung

Forſake

forſook

forſaken

Freight,

freighted

fraught

Freeze

froze

frozen

Get

got, gat

gotten

Geld

gelt

gelded

Gild

gilt

gilt

Gird

girded, girt

girded, girt

Give

gave

given

Grave

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Grave	graved	graved, graven
Grind	ground	ground
Hang	hanged, hung	hanged
Have	had	had
Heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hoven
Help	helped	helped, holpen
Hew	hewed	hewn
Hide	hid	hidden
Hold	held	holden, held
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Load	loaded	loaded, loaden
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mowed, mown
Pay	paid	paid
Rend	rent	rent
Ride	rid, rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rive	rived	riven

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Rot	rotted	rotten
Run	ran	run
Say	faid	faid
Saw	fawed	fawn
See	faw	feen
Seek	fought	fought
Seeth	fod	fodden
Sell	fold	fold
Send	sent	sent
Shake	shook	shaken
Shave	shaved	shaved, shaven
Shear	shore	shorn
Shew	shewed	shewn
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Shrive	shrove	shriven
Sing	fang	fung
Sink	fank	funk
Sit	fate	fat, fitten
Slay	flew	flain
Sling	flung, flang	flung
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	fowed	fown
Speak	spoke	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spell	spelt	spelt
Spend	spent	spent

Spill

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt
Spin	spun, span	spun
Spring	sprang	sprung
Sting	stung, stang	stung
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Stride	strode	stridden
Strike	struck	struck
String	strang	strung
Sweep	swept	swept
Swear	swore	sworn
Sweat	sweated	sweated
Swell	swelled	swoln
Swim	swum, swam	swum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Throw	threw	thrown
Think	thought	thought
Tread	trod	trodden
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought	wrought
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

103. The following are *intransitive* Verbs, and have, properly speaking, no *passive* Participle.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti. Form.</i>
Abide	abode	
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awaked awoke	awaked
Cleave	cleaved, clave	cleaved
Cling	clang, clung	clung
Come	came	come
Creep	creeped, crept	crept
Crow	crew	crowed
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dare	durst	
Die	died	dead
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Flee	fled	fled
Fly	flew	flown
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt
Lie	lay	
Rise	rose	risen
Rot	rotted	rotten
		Run

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti. Form.</i>
Run	ran	run
Shine	shone	shined
Sink	sank	sunk
Shrink	shrank	shrunk
Sleep	slept	slept
Slide	slid	slidden
Slink	slank	slunk
Speed	sped	sped
Spit	spat	spitten
Stand	stood	stood
Stick	stuck	stuck
Stink	stank	stunk
Swing	swang	swung
Thrive	throve	thriven
Weep	wept	wept

NOTE. There are a few compound irregular Verbs, such as *besal*, *bespeak*, &c. which as they follow the simple Form, it was not thought necessary to insert in this Catalogue.

104. There are a few Verbs ending in *t*, and *d*, which are the same in the present and preter Tenses, and passive Participle: as, *burst*, *cast*, *cost*, *cut*, *hit*, *hurt*, *knit*, *let*, *put*, *read*, *rid*, *set*, *shed*, *shred*, *shut*, *slit*, *split*, *spread*, *thrust*.

Of an ADVERB.*

105. **A**N *Adverb* is a Part of Speech joined to a *Verb*, an *Adjective*, a *Participle*, and sometimes to another *Adverb*, to express the *Quality* or *Circumstance* of it: as, He reads *well*; a *truly* good man; he is *secretly* plotting; he writes *very* *correctly*.

106. Some Adverbs admit of *Comparison*: as, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*: And many of them are compared by other Adverbs, *much*, *more*, *most*, &c.

NOTE. Adverbs have Relation to *Time*; as, *now*, *then*, *lately*, &c. to *Place*; as, *here*, *there*, &c. to *Number*; as, *once*, *twice*, &c.

* From *ad*, to, and *Verbum*, a Verb.

Of a CONJUNCTION*.

107. **A** *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that *joins* Words or Sentences *together*: as, *albeit, although, altho', and, because, but, either, else, however, if, namely, neither, nor, or, though, tho', therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, yet.*

The foregoing are *always Conjunctions*: but these six following are *sometimes Adverbs*; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* *Except, and save,* are *sometimes Verbs*; *for,* *sometimes a Preposition*; and *that,* *sometimes a Pronoun.*

Of a PREPOSITION†.

108. **A** *Preposition* is a word *set before* Nouns, or *Pronouns*, to express the *Relations* of Persons, Places,

* From *con*, with, and *jungo*, to join.

† From *præ*, before, and *pono*, to place.

or Things to each other : as, He came *to*, and stood *before* the City.

Prepositions used in this Sense are such as follow : *About, above, after, against, among, amongst, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

Of an INTERJECTION.*

109. **A**N *Interjection* is a Word that expresses any *sudden Motion* of the Mind, *transported* with the Sensation of Pleasure or Pain : as, *O ! Oh ! Alas ! Lo !*

* From *inter*, between, and *jacio*, to throw.

SYNTAX*.

SYNTAX shews the *Agreement* and *right Disposition* of Words in a Sentence.

110. The Articles, *a*, and *an*, are used *only* before Nouns of the *singular* Number : *an*, before a Word that begins with a *Vowel* ; *a*, before a Word that begins with a *Consonant* ; *an*, or *a*, before a Word that begins with *h* : as, “ *A* Christian, *an* Infidel, *an* Heathen, or *a* Heathen.” But if the *h* be not *sounded*, then the Article *an* is only used : as, “ *An* Hour, *an* Herb.”

* From *Syntaxis*, a Joining.

111. *A* and *an* are *indefinite* : as, “*A* Man, *a* House ;” *i. e.* any Man, any House, without distinction. But *the* is *definite* : as, “*The* Man, *the* House ;” *i. e.* some one Man, some one *House*, in particular.

112. *The* is likewise used to distinguish two or more Persons or Things mentioned before : as, “*The* Men” (not the Women.) “*The* Lords” (as distinguished from the Commons.)

113. The *Verb* agrees with its *Noun*, or *Pronoun*, *i. e.* with its *Agent*, or *Subject*, in *Number* and *Person* : as, “The Boys *write* ; I *love* ; He, who *reads*.”

114. In the complaisant Style, it is common to use *you* instead of *thou*, when we speak to *one* Person *only* ; and

NOTE 113. This *Agent*, or *Subject*, is always found by asking the Question, *who*, or *what*, on the Verb ; as, *Who* write ? The Answer to the Question is, *Boys* ; which Word is the *Agent* of the Verb, *write*.

in that Case it has a *plural* Verb joined with it: as, “You *are* my brother.”

115. A Noun of *Multitude*, of the *singular* Number, may have a Verb either *singular* or *plural*: as, “The People *is* mad;” or, “The People *are* mad.” The latter Expression seems to be the more *elegant*.

116. When *two* or *more* Nouns, or Pronouns, are connected together in a Sentence, as *joint Agents*, or *Subjects*, they must have a *plural* Verb, though they should be each of the *singular* Number: as, “The Man and his Wife *are* happy; I and He *were* there; Richard and I *have been* very busy.”

117. Sometimes a *Sentence*, or an *infinitive Mode*, is the *Subject* of a Verb; and then the Verb must be put in the *singular* Number and *third* Person: as, “The King and Queen appearing in public *was* the Cause of my going; To see the Sun *is* pleasant.”

118. When

118. When the *Agent* and *Object* of a Verb are not distinguished (as in Nouns) by *different Cases*, the *Agent* is *always set before*, and the *Object after* the Verb; this being the natural Order, and necessary to determine the Sense: as, “*Alexander* conquered *Darius*.” If *Darius* had been the Conqueror, it is plain that the Order of the Nouns must have been inverted.

119. The *Agent*, or *Subject*, is most commonly set *immediately before* the Verb, or the *Sign* of the Verb: as, “The *Man* lives; The *City* hath stood a thousand Years.” In the *imperative Mode*, however, it is set *after* the Verb: as, “Love *thou*; Be *thou* happy.” Also, when a *Question* is asked, it is set *after* the Verb, or *between* the Sign and the Verb: as, “Are *you* there? Doth the *King* live?”

120. The Pronouns *I*, *We*, *Thou*, *Ye*, *He*, *She*, *They*, and *Who*, are *always used* when they stand as the *Agent* of an *active*, or the *Subject* of the *neuter Verb*: as, “*I* see; *He* loves; *We* are ;

are ; *They* go ; That is the Person *who* passed us Yesterday."

121. The *Noun*, or *Pronoun*, which receives the *Force* of the *active* Verb, is most commonly set *after* the Verb : as, " I love the *Man*." But the *Relative*, *whom*, or *whomsoever*, is *always* set *before* the Verb : as, " The Man, *whom* I love, is absent."

122. The *accusative* Case of a Pronoun is *always* used, when it receives the *Force* or *Impression* of the *active* Verb, or *active* Participle, or comes after the *infinitive* Mode of the *neuter* Verb : as, " He calls *me* ; She is beating *them* ; I suppose it to be *him*."

123. When a Pronoun is set *alone* in Answer to a Question, or follows the *present* or *imperfect* Tense of the *neuter* Verb, it must be put in the *nominative* Case : as, " Who did it? *I*, i. e. *I* did it ; I was *he* that said so."

124. The *passive* Participle, and not ~~the~~ *past* Tense, should be *always* used
H when

when joined in a Sentence with the *neuter* Verb : as, “ *It was written* (not *it was wrote*) in Hebrew.”

125. *That* Form of the Tenses in Verbs, which is distinguished by the *active Participle*, is used with strict Propriety, when we would express the *Continuance* of an Action : as, *I have been writing* a long Time ; *I shall be writing* all the Week.”

126. The *auxiliary* Signs, *do* and *did*, and their Inflections, *doth*, *dost*, or *does*, and *didst*, ought to be used *only* for the Sake of *Emphasis* : as, “ *I do love* ; he *did go*.”

127. *Shall* is used in the *first* Person *barely* to express the future Action or Event ; as, “ *I shall do it* :” But, in the *second* and *third*, it *promises*, or *commands* ; as, “ *You shall do it*.” On the contrary, *will*, in the *second* and *third* Persons, *barely* expresses the future Action or Event ; as, “ *You will do it* :” But, in the *first*, it *promises*, or *threatens* ; as, “ *I will do it*”

128. The

128. The Terminations *eth, ed*; and the *participial* Form of the Verb, are used in the *grave* and *formal* Style; but *s, 'd*, and the Form of the *past Tense*, in the *free* and *familiar* Style: as (gravely), “He *hath loved*; The Man *hath spoken*, and still *speaketh* ;” (familiarly), “He *has lov'd*; The Man *has spoke*, and still *speaks*.”

129. When *two Nouns* come together with the Preposition *of* between them, denoting *Possession*, the *latter* may be made the *genitive Case*, and set *before* the other: as, “The Property *of* the Men; The *Men's* Property.”

130. *Pronouns* must *always agree* with the *Nouns* for which they *stand*, or to which they *refer*, in *Number, Person, and Gender*: as, “The Sun shines, and *his* Race is appointed to *him*; The Moon appears, and *she* shines with Light, but not *her* own; The Sea swells, *it* roars,

NOTE 129. Nouns of the *plural Number*, that end in *s*, will not *very properly* admit of the *genitive Case*.

and what can repel *its* Force? *This* Man, *These* Women."

131. The *neuter* Pronoun, by an Idiom peculiar to the *English* Language, is frequently joined in *explanatory* Sentences with a Noun or Pronoun of the *masculine* or *feminine* Gender: as, "*It* is *I*; *It* was the *Man*, or *Woman* that did it."

132. When *two* or *more* Nouns or Pronouns, of *different Persons*, are joined in a Sentence, the Pronoun, which refers to them, must agree with the *first* Person in Preference to the *second*, and with the *second* in Preference to the *third*: as, "*Thou* and thy *Father* are both in the same Fault, and *ye* ought to confess it; The *Captain* and *I* fought on the same Ground, and after-

NOTE 131. Though this seems to be an *indefinite* Use of the *neuter* Pronoun, as expressive of some Cause or Subject of Inquiry, without any Respect to *Person* or *Gender*; yet, in strict Propriety, it cannot be so used with a Noun of the *plural* Number: thus, "*It* was *they* that did it—" is an Impropriety.

wards

wards *we* divided the Spoil, and shared it between *us*.

133. When *two* or *more* Nouns or Pronouns of the *singular* Number are joined together in a Sentence, the Pronoun, which refers to them, must be of the *plural* Number: as, “The *King* and the *Queen* had put on *their* Robes.”

134. The *genitive* Case of a Pronoun is *always* used, when joined to a Noun, to denote *Property* or *Possession*: as, “*My* Head and *thy* *Hand*.” The Head of *me* and the Hand of *thee* are inelegant Expressions.

135. The *genitive* Cases of the Pronouns, viz. *my*, *thy*, &c. are used when joined with Nouns; but *mine*, *thine*, &c. when put *absolutely*, or *without* their Nouns: as, “It is *my* Book;” or, omitting the Noun, “It is *mine*.”

The same Thing may be observed of *other* and *others*, in the *plural* Number: as, “The property of *other* Men;” or,

without the Noun, “The Property of others.”

136. *Mine* and *thine* are frequently put for *my* and *thy*, before a Word that begins with a *Vowel*: as, “*Mine* Eye” for “*My* Eye.”

137. *Pronominal Adjectives* are only used in the *genitive* Case, when put *absolutely*: as, “I will not do it for *tens* Sake.”

138. The *Adjective* is usually set *before* its *Substantive*: as, “The *second* Year; A *good* Man.” Sometimes, however, for better Sound’s Sake, especially in Poetry, the *Adjective* comes often *after* its *Substantive*: as,

“The genuine Cause of every Deed
divine.”

NOTE 136. *Thou* is used to denote the *greatest Respect*: as, “O *Thou* most High!” And likewise to denote the *greatest Contempt*: as, “*Thou* worthless Fellow!”

139. When

139. When *Thing* or *Things* is Substantive to an Adjective, the Word *Thing* or *Things* is elegantly omitted, and the Adjective is put *absolutely*, or *without* its *Substantive*: as, “Who will shew us any *Good*?” for, “Who will shew us any *good Thing*?”

In many *other* Cases the Adjective is put *absolutely*, especially when the Noun has been mentioned before, and is easily understood, though not expressed.

140. In forming the *Degrees of Comparison*, the Adverbs, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. are only used before Adjectives when the Terminations, *er* and *est*, are omitted: as, “*More* full, *less* beautiful.”

141. For better Sound's Sake, most Adjectives ending in *ive*, *al*, *ful*, *ble*, *ant*, *some*, *ing*, *ish*, *ous*, and some others, must be compared by the Adverbs, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. as, “*Pensive*, *more* *pensive*; *substantial*, *more* *substantial*.”

NOTE 141. Adjectives of more than *one* Syllable generally come under this Rule.

142. When

142. When two *Persons*, or *Things*, are spoken of in a Sentence, and there is Occasion to mention them over again, for the Sake of Distinction, *that* is used in Reference to the *former*, and *this* in Reference to the *latter* : as,

“ *Self-love*, the Spring of Motion,
acts the Soul ;

“ *Reason's comparing Balance* rules
the whole :

“ Man but for *that* no Action could
attend,

“ And but for *this* were active to
no End.”

143. *That* refers both to *Persons* and *Things* : as, “ The Man *that* I respect ;
The Thing *that* I want, is not here.”

144. The relative Pronoun, *who*, *whose*, or *whom*, is used, when we speak of *Persons only* ; *which*, when we speak of *Things*, or want to distinguish one of two or more *Persons* or *Things* : as,
“ I am bound to respect a *Man*, *who* has
done me a Favor ; though he be charge-
able

able with *Vices*, which I hate. *Which* of the Men? *Which* of the Roads will you choofe?"

145. *Who* and *what* also are used in asking Questions: *Who*, when we inquire for a Man's Name: as, "*Who* is that Man?" *What*, when we would know his Occupation, &c. as, "*What* is that Man?"

146. The *Adverb* is always placed immediately before the *Adjective*, but most commonly after the *Verb*: as, "A very pious Man prays frequently."

147. The *Comparative Adverbs*, *than*, and *as*, with the *Conjunctions*, *and*, *nor*, *or*, connect like Cases: as, "She loves him better than me; John is as tall as I; He and I went together; Neither he nor she came; Bring it to me or her."

148. The *Conjunctions*, *if*, *though*, *except*, &c. implying a manifest Doubt or Uncertainty, require the *subjunctive Form of Verbs*: as, "Though he slay me,

me, yet will I trust in him; I will not let thee go, except thou *blefs* me; Kiss the Son, lest he *be* angry; If he but *speak* the Word; See thou *do* it not."

149. *Prepositions* always govern the *accusative* Case of a Pronoun *immediately* after them: as, "To *me*; for *them*, &c."

150. After Verbs of *shewing*, *giving*, &c. the Preposition, *to*, is *elegantly* omitted before the Pronoun, which, notwithstanding, *must* be in the *Accusative*: as, "I gave him the Book," for, "I gave *to* him the Book."

151. The Preposition, *to*, is *always* used *before* Nouns of *Place*, after Verbs and Participles of *Motion*: as, "I went *to* London; I am going *to* Town." &c. But the Preposition, *at*, is *always* used when it *follows* the *neuter* Verb in the

NOTE 148. This Form seems to be *elliptical*, and may be thus resolved: "Though he *should* slay me; Lest he *should* be angry; See thou *must* do it not, &c."

same

same Case : as, “ I have been *at London*; I am *at* the Place appointed.” We likewise say, “ He touch’d, arriv’d, lives, &c. *at* any place.”

152. The Preposition, *in*, is set before *Countries, Cities, and large Towns*; especially, if they are in the *same Nation*: as, “ He lives *in London, in France, &c.*” *At* is set before *Villages, single Houses, and Cities* that are in *distant Countries*: as, “ He lives *at Hackney, &c.*”

153. The *Interjections, O, Oh, and Ah*, require the *accusative Case* of a Pronoun in the *first Person*: as, “ O *me, Oh me, Ah me* :” But the *Nominative* in the *second*: as, “ O *thou, O ye.*”

No *exact Rules* can be given for the Placing of *all Words* in a Sentence: The *easy Flow* and the *Perspicuity* of the Expression are the *two Things*, which ought to be *chiefly* regarded.

APPENDIX.

THE DECLENSION OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

TO WRITE.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Partic.</i>
W RITE	Wrote	Written.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I wrote or did write, thou wrotest or didst write, he wrote or did write. *Plu.* We wrote or did write, ye wrote or did write, they wrote or did write.

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have written, thou hast written, he hath or has written. *Plu.* We have written, ye have written, they have written.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I have written, thou hast written, he had written. *Plu.* We had written, ye had written, they had written.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense.

To have written.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I might have written, thou mightest have written, he might have written.
I written.

written. *Plu.* We might have written, ye might have written, they might have written.

The other Modes and Tenses follow the regular Form.

TO SEE.

Present.
See

Preter.
Saw

Parti.
Seen.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I saw or did see, thou sawest or didst see, he saw or did see. *Plu.* We saw or did see, ye saw or did see, they saw or did see.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have seen, thou hast seen, he hath or has seen. *Plu.* We have seen, ye have seen, they have seen.

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

Sing. I might have seen, thou mightest have seen, he might have seen. *Plu.* We might have seen, ye might have seen, they might have seen.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense.

To have seen.

TO GO.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti. Form.</i>
Go	Went	Gone.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I went or did go, thou wentest or didst go, he went or did go. *Plu.* We went or did go, ye went or did go, they went or did go.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have gone, thou hast gone, he hath or has gone. *Plu.* We have gone, ye have gone, they have gone.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I have gone, thou hast gone, he had gone. *Plu.* We had gone, ye had gone, they had gone.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I might have gone, thou mightest have gone, he might have gone. *Plu.*

Plu. We might have gone, ye might have gone, they might have gone.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense.

To have gone.

The *participial Form* of this Verb is often joined to the neuter Verb, when it refers to the mere Circumstance or Event of Going: as, “He *is* just gone; He has *been* gone some Time.” The same Thing may be observed of the Verb, *To Come*.

TO SHINE.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti. Form.</i>
Shine	Shone	Shined.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I shone or did shine, thou didst shine, he shone or did shine. *Plu*

We shone or did shine, ye shone or did shine, they shone or did shine.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have shined, thou hast shined, he hath or has shined. *Plu.* We have shined, ye have shined, they have shined.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had shined, thou hadst shined, he had shined. *Plu.* We had shined, ye had shined, they had shined.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I might have shined, thou mightest have shined, he might have shined. *Plu.* We might have shined, &c.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense.

To have shined.

TO LET.

(Signifying to permit or suffer.)

Present.

Let

Preter.

Let.

INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Tense.**Sing.* I let, thou lettest, he letteth
or lets. *Plu.* We let, ye let, they let.*Imperfect Tense.**Sing.* I did let, thou didst, let, he
did let. *Plu.* We did let, yet did let,
they did let.*Perfect*

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have let, thou hast let, he hath or has let. *Plu.* We have let, ye have let, they have let.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had let, thou hadst let, he had let. *Plu.* We had let, ye had let, they had let.

Future Tense.

Sing. I will let, thou wilt let, he will let. *Plu.* We will let, ye will let, they will let.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. Let, or do thou let. *Plu.* Let, or do ye let.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present and Future Tenses.

Sing. I may let, thou mayest let, he

he may let. *Plu.* We may let, ye may let, they may let.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I might have let, thou mightest have let, he might have let. *Plu.* We might have let, ye might have let, they might have let.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres. To let. *Pret.* To have let.
Fut. About to let.

This shews that *Let* is not a Sign of the Imperative Mode, but a real Verb, occasionally used in all Modes and Tenses, joined to some other Verb in the infinitive Mode, either expressed or understood: as, “You will *let* me do it, I might have *let* him go.”

Let, signifying *to let down* &c. may have a *passive* Participle: as, “I was *let down* in a Basket.”

TO

TO DARE.

(Signifying to venture.)

Present.

Dare

Preter.

Durst

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing. I dare, thou darest, he dareth
or dares. *Plu.* We dare, ye dare,
they dare.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I durst, thou durst, he durst.
Plu. We durst, ye durst, they durst or
did dare.

Perfect and pluperfect Tenses.

Sing. I durst have, thou durst have,
he durst have. *Plu.* We durst have,
ye durst have, they durst have.

Future

Future Tense.

Sing. I will dare, thou wilt dare, he will dare. *Plu.* We will dare, ye will dare, they will dare.

Imperatively.

Dare do it.

Interrogatively.

Dare you do it?

The Verb OUGHT is only used in the Indicative.

Present and Future Tenses.

Sing. I ought, thou oughtest, he ought. *Plu.* We ought, ye ought, they ought.

Preter Tense.

Sing. I ought to have, thou oughtest to have, ye ought to have. *Plu.* We ought to have, ye ought to have, they ought to have.

These

These two last defective Verbs are used only as above, and always joined to another Verb expressed or understood in the infinitive Mode : as, “ I *durst* have done it. I *dare* say. Some would even dare to die. I *ought* to love you. I *ought* to have gone thither.”

DARE (to provoke) is regular.

WOT (to know) and QUOTH (to say) are very defective.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

I wot

He wotteth

They wot

Wot ye?

Preter Tense.

I wist

He wist

They wist

Wist ye?

Quoth I

Qouth he.

These two last Verbs are seldom used by late Writers.

An

AN

EASY PRAXIS

ON

GEN. xlv. 1, &c.

Verse 1.

T HEN	an Adverb
Joseph	a Substantive
could	a Sign of the Po- tential Mode
not	an Adverb
refrain	a Verb
himself	a Pronoun
before	a Preposition
all	an Adjective
them	a Pronoun
that	a Pronoun
stood	a Verb
by	a Preposition
him	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun
cried	a Verb
cause	a Verb
K	every

every
man
to

an Adjective
a Substantive
a Sign of the Infinitive Mode

go
out
from
me
and
there
stood

a Verb
an Adverb
a Preposition
a Pronoun
a Conjunction
an Adverb
a Verb

no
man
with
him
while
Joseph
made
himself
known
unto
his
brethren

an Adjective
a Substantive
a Preposition
a Pronoun
an Adverb
a Substantive
a Verb
a Pronoun
a Participle
a Preposition
a Pronoun
a Substantive

Verse 2.

And
he

a Conjunction
a Pronoun

wept

wept
aloud
and
the
Egyptians
and
the
house
of
Pharaoh
heard

a Verb
an Adverb
a Conjunction
an Article
a Substantive
a Conjunction
an Article
a Substantive
a Preposition
a Substantive
a Verb

Verse 3.

And
Joseph
said
unto
his
brethren
I
am
Joseph
doth

my
father
yet

a Conjunction
a Substantive
a Verb
a Preposition
a Pronoun
a Substantive
a Pronoun
a Verb
a Substantive
a Sign of the Pre-
sent Tense
a Pronoun
a Substantive
an Adverb

live	a Verb
and	a Conjunction
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive
could	a Sign of the Potential Mode
not	an Adverb
answer	a Verb
him	a Pronoun
for	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
were	a Verb
troubled	a Participle
at	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
presence	a Substantive.

Verse 4.

And	a Conjunction
Joseph	a Substantive
said	a Verb
unto	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive
come	a Verb
near	an Adverb
to	a Preposition
me	a Pronoun

I	a Pronoun
pray	a Verb
you	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
came	a Verb
near	an Adverb
and	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun
saïd	a Verb
I	a Pronoun
am	a Verb
Joseph	a Substantive
your	a Pronoun
brother	a Substantive
whom	a Pronoun
ye	a Pronoun
fold	a Verb
into	a Preposition
Egypt	a Substantive

Verse 5.

Now	an Adverb
therefore	an Adverb
be	a Verb
not	an Adverb
grieved	a Participle

nor	a Conjunction
angry	an Adjective
with	a Preposition
yourselves	a Pronoun
that	a Conjunction
ye	a Pronoun
sold	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
hither	an Adverb
for	a Conjunction
God	a Substantive
did	a Sign of the Imperfect Tense
send	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
before	a Preposition
you	a Pronoun
to	a Sign of the Infinitive Mode
preserve	a Verb
life	a Substantive

Verse 6.

For	a Conjunction
these	a Pronoun
two	an Adjective

years

years	a Substantive
hath	a Sign of the Perfect Tense
the	an Article
famine	a Substantive
been	a Verb
in	a Preposition
the	an Article
land	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
yet	an Adverb
there	an Adverb
are	a Verb
five	an Adjective
years	a Substantive
in	a Preposition
the	an Article
which	a Pronoun
there	an Adverb
shall	a Sign of the Future Tense
neither	a Conjunction
be	a Verb
earing	a Substantive
nor	a Conjunction
harvest	a Substantive.

APPLICATION

OF THE

Grammatical Institutes.

For the Use of those who may want
the Assistance of a Master.

Part of DAVID'S Speech to GO-
LIAH the Philistine.

—Thou comest—

THOU, a Pronoun, 24; sing.
Number, 4; nom. Case, 25; the
Agent of the Verb, 120; the second Per-
son, 56. Comest, a Verb, 30; irregu-
lar, 103; indicative Mode, 34; present
Tense, 39; sing. Number and second
Person, 56; agreeing with its Agent,
Thou,

—to me with a Sword, and with a Spear, and with a Shield: But I come to thee—

Thou, 113. To, a Preposition, 108. Me, a Pronoun, 24; accusative Case, 25; following a Preposition, 149. With, a Preposition, 108. A, an Article, 2; set before a Noun of the singular Number, and a Word beginning with a Consonant, 110. Sword, a Noun, or Substantive, 3. And, a Conjunction, 107. Spear, and Shield, Nouns, signifying Things, 3. But, a Conjunction, 107. I, a Pronoun, 24; sing. Number, 4; the nominative Case, 25; the Agent of the Verb, 120; the first Person, 55. Come, a Verb, 30; irregular, 103; indicative Mode, 34; present Tense, 39; first Person sing. Number, 55; agreeing with its Agent, I, 113. Thee, a Pronoun, 24; sing. Number, 4; accusative Case, 25; following

NOTE. The same Word occurring a second or third Time, &c. is but once explained, except it has a different Construction.

—in the Name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the Armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied. This Day will the Lord deliver—

a Preposition, 149. In, a Preposition, 108. The, an Article, 2. Name, a Noun, 3. Of, a Preposition, 108. Lord, a Noun, referring to a Person, 3. Hosts, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so made by adding s to the Singular, 5. God, a Noun, referring to a Person, 3. Armies, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so made by changing y into ies, 8. Israel, a Noun, referring to a Person, 3. Whom, a Pronoun, 24; referring to a Person, 144; accusative Case, 26; receiving the Force of the Verb, Defied, 122. Hast, an auxiliary Sign, denoting the Perfect Tense, 51. Defied, a Verb, 30; indicative Mode, 34; perfect Tense, 41; formed by changing y into i in the first Person present Tense, and adding ed, 92; second Person singular Number, 56; agreeing with its Agent, Thou, 113. This, a Pronoun, 24. Day, a Noun, 3. Will, a Sign of the future Tense, 53. Deliver, a Verb, 30; indicative Mode, 34; future Tense,

—thee into my Hand, and I will take thy Head from thee.

Tense, 43 ; *singular Number*, and *third Person*, 57 ; *agreeing with its Agent*, Lord, 113. *Thee*, a *Pronoun*, 24 ; *accusative Case*, 25 ; *receiving the Force of the active Verb*, Deliver, 122. *Into*, a *Preposition*, 108. *My*, a *Pronoun*, 24 ; *singular Number*, 4 ; *genitive Case*, 25 ; *denoting Possession*, 134. *Hand*, a *Noun*, *signifying a Thing*, 3. *Take*, a *Verb*, 30 ; *irregular*, 102 ; *indicative Mode*, 34 ; *future Tense*, 43 ; *first Person singular*, 55 ; *agreeing with its Agent*, I, 113. *Thy*, a *Pronoun*, 24 ; *genitive Case*, 25 ; *denoting Possession*, 134 ; *singular Number*, 4 ; *joined with a Noun*, 135. *Head*, a *Noun*, 3. *From*, a *Preposition*, 108. *Thee*, a *Pronoun*, 24 ; *accusative Case*, 25 ; *following a Preposition*, 149.

The Conclusion of PRIAM'S Speech
to ACHILLES, when he begged
the Body of his Son HECTOR.

Think of thy Father, and this Face
behold :

See him in me, as helpless and as old !

Think, *a Verb*, 30 ; *irregular*, 102 ;
imperative Mode, 35 ; *singular Number*
and second Person, 56 ; *agreeing with its*
Agent, Achilles, *understood*, 113. Of, *a*
Preposition, 108. Thy, *a Pronoun*, 24.
as before. Father, *a Noun*, 3. And, *a*
Conjunction, 107. This, *a Pronoun*, 24,
Face, *a Noun*, 3. Behold, *a Verb*, 30 ;
irregular, 102 ; *same Mode*, &c. with
Think. See, *a Verb irregular*, *same as*
Behold. Him, *a Pronoun*, 24 ; *accusa-*
tive Case, 25 ; *receiving the Force of the*
Verb, See, 122. In, *a Preposition*, 108.
Me, *a Pronoun*, 24 ; *accusative Case*,
25 ; *coming after a Preposition*, 149. As,
an Adverb, 105. Helpless, Old, and
Wretched,

Tho' not so wretched : There he yields
to me,
The first of Men in sovereign Misery,
Thus forc'd to kneel,—

Wretched, *Adjectives, signifying the Qualities of a Person*, 19. Tho', a *Conjunction*, 107. Not, So, *Adverbs*, 105. There, an *Adverb*, 105. He, a *Pronoun*, 24; *singular Number*, 4; *nomi-native Case*, 25; *the Agent of a Verb*, 120. Yields, a *Verb*, 30; *indicative Mode*, 34; *present Tense*, 39; *third Person singular, formed by adding s to the first Person singular*, 97; *agreeing with its Agent*, He, 113. To, a *Preposi-tion*, 108. Me, a *Pronoun*, 24; *accusative Case*, 25; *following a Preposition*, 149. The, an *Article*, 2. First, an *Adjective*, 19. Of, a *Preposition*, 108. Men, a *Noun*, 3; *plural Number*, 4; *formed by changing the Vowel*, 9. Sovereign, an *Adjective*, 19; *one that must be compared by the Ad-verbs*, 141. Misery, a *Noun*, 3. Thus, an *Adverb*, 105. Forced, a *passive Par-ticiple from the Verb*, Force, *by adding d*, 89. To, a *Sign of the infinitive Mode*, 47. Kneel, a *Verb*, 30; *infini-tive*

—Thus groveling to embrace
 The Scourge and Ruin of my Realm
 and Race,
 Suppliant my Children's Murderer to
 implore,
 And kiss those hands yet reeking—

tive Mode, 37. Groveling, an active Participle, formed from the Verb, Grovel, by adding ing, 90. Embrace, a Verb, 30; infinitive Mode, 37. Scourge, Ruin, Nouns, 3. My, Pronoun, 24; genitive Case denoting Possession, 134; joined to a Noun, 135. Realm, Race, Nouns, 3. Suppliant, Adjective, 19; one that must be compared by the Adverbs, 141. Children's, Noun, 3; genitive Case, 129; formed by adding s to the Nominative, 18. Murderer, Noun, 3. Implore, Verb, 30; infinitive Mode, 37. Kiss, Verb, 30; infinitive Mode, 37; following the Sign, To, understood, 47. Those, Pronoun, 24; plural Number, 27. Hands, Noun, plural Number, 3. Yet, Adverb, 105. Reeking, active Participle, formed by adding ing to the Verb,

—With their Gore.

Pope's Homer.

Verb, Reek, 90. *With*, a *Preposition*, 108. *Their*, a *Pronoun*, 24; *genitive Case*, 25; referring to a *Noun* of the plural *Number*, 130; joined with a *Noun*, 135. *Gore*, a *Noun* signifying a *Thing*, 3.

Part of Adam's Speech to Eve.

Sole Partner and sole Part of all these
 Joys!
 Dearer thyself than all! needs must the
 Power
 That made—

Sole, *Adjective*, 19; set before its
Noun, 138. Partner, *Noun*, 3. And,
Conjunction, 107. Part, *Noun*, 3. Of,
Preposition, 108. All, *Adjective*, 19.
 These, *Pronoun*, 24; plural Number,
 27. Joys, *Noun*, 3; plural, 4; by
 adding s, 5. Dearer, *Adjective*, 19;
 comparative Degree, 20; formed by
 adding er to the positive, 21. Thy-
 self, *Pronoun*, 27. Than, *Adverb*, 105;
 used in Comparison, 147. Needs, *Ad-*
verb, 105. Must, *Sign of the poten-*
tial Mode, 48. The, *Article*, 2. Pow-
 er, *Noun*, 3. That, *Pronoun*, 24.
 Made, *Verb*, 30; irregular, 102; in-
 dicative Mode, 34; imperfect Tense, 40;
 singular

—us, and for us this ample World,
Be infinitely Good——

MILTON.

Singular Number and third Person, 57 ; agreeing with its Agent, That, 113. Us, a Pronoun, 24 ; plural Number, 4 ; accusative Case, 25 ; receiving the Force of the Verb, Made, 122. For, Preposition, 108. Us, Pronoun, 24 ; accusative Case, 25 ; following a Preposition, 149. This, Pronoun, 24 ; singular Number, 27. Ample, Adjective, 19 ; set before its Noun, 138. World, Noun, 3. Be, Verb neuter, 31 ; potential Mode, following the Sign of that Mode, Must, 41 ; singular Number and third Person, 57 ; agreeing with its Agent, Power, 113. Infinitely, Adverb, 105 ; set before its Adjective, 146. Good, Adjective, 19 ; peculiar in its Comparison, 23.

Part of Adam and Eve's Morning Hymn.

These are thy glorious Works, Parent
of Good!

Almighty! Thine——

These, Pronoun, plural Number, 27;
Are, a Verb neuter, 31; indicative Mode,
34; present Tense, 39; plural Number
and third Person, 57; agreeing with its
Subject, Works, 113. Thy, Pronoun,
24; genitive Case, 25; referring to a
Noun of the plural Number, 130;
joined with a Noun, 135. Glorious,
Adjective, 19; one that must be compared
by the Adverbs, 141; set before its Noun,
138. Works, a Noun, 3; plural Num-
ber, 4; so made by adding s to the sin-
gular, 5. Parent, Noun, 3. Of, Pre-
position, 108. Good, Adjective, 19;
put absolutely, the Word, Things, being
understood, 139. Almighty, Adjective,
19. Thine, Pronoun, 24; genitive
Case, denoting Possession, 134; put
without the Noun immediately following,

—this universal Frame.

—Thyself—

To us invisible or dimly seen

In these thy lowest Works.

Speak ye who—

135. This, *Pronoun*, 24. Universal, *Adjective*, 19; one that must be compared by the *Adverbs*, 141. Frame, *Noun*, 3. Thyself, *Pronoun*, 24. To, *Preposition*, 108. Us, *Pronoun*, 24; plural Number, accusative Case, 25; following a *Preposition*, 149. Invisible, *Adjective*, 19; one that must be compared by the *Adverbs*, 141. Or, *Conjunction*, 107. Dimly, *Adverb*, 105. Seen, passive *Participle*, 101; from the irregular *Verb*. See, 102. In, *Preposition*, 108. These, *Pronoun*, 24; plural Number, 27. Lowest, *Adjective*, 19; superlative Degree, formed by adding est to the positive State, 21. Speak, *Verb*, 30; irregular, 102; imperative Mode, 35; plural Number and second Person, 54; agreeing with its Agent, Ye, 113. Ye, *Pronoun*, 24; plural Number, nominative Case, 25; the Agent of a *Verb*, 120. Who, *Pronoun*, 24; referring to a Person, 144; nominative Case, 26; the

—best can tell, ye Sons of Light,
 Angels! for ye behold him—
 Thou Sun!
 Acknowledge him thy greater!

the Agent of a Verb, 120. Best, Adverb, 105; peculiar in its Comparison, and superlative Degree, 106. Can, Sign of the potential Mode, 48. Tell, Verb, 30; irregular, 102; potential Mode, 36; present Tense, 39; plural Number, second Person, 54; agreeing with its Agent, Ye, 113. Sons, Light, Angels, Nouns, 3. For, Conjunction, 107. Behold, Verb, 30; irregular, 102; indicative Mode, 34; present Tense, 39; plural Number, second Person, 54; agreeing with its Agent, Ye, 113. Him, Pronoun, 24; singular Number, accusative Case, 25; receiving the Force of the active Verb, Behold, 122. Thou, Pronoun, 24; singular Number, nominative Case, 25; the Agent to a Verb, 120. Sun, Noun, 3; masculine Gender, 16. Acknowledge, Verb, 30; imperative Mode, 35; singular Number, second Person, 54; agreeing with its Agent, Sun, 113. Greater, Adjective, 19; comparative Degree, 20; formed by adding er to the positive State,

Air, and ye Elements! the eldest Birth
Of Nature's womb—

———Ye Birds!———

Bear on your Wings and in your Notes
his Praise.

Hail universal Lord! be

21. Air, Elements, *Nouns*, 3. And, *Conjunction*, 107. The, *Article*, 2. Eldest, *Adjective*, 19; *superlative Degree*, 20; *peculier in its Comparison*, 23; *set before its Noun*, 138. Birth, *Noun*, 3. Nature's, *Noun*, 3; *genitive Case*, 129; *formed by adding s to the Nominative*, 18. Womb, *Noun*, 3. Birds, *Noun*, 3; *plural Number*, 4; *formed by adding s to the singular* 5; *second Person*, 56. Bear, *Verb*, 30; *irregular*, 102; *imperative Mode*; 35; *plural Number and second Person*, 54; *agreeing with its Agent*, Birds, 113. On, *Preposition*, 108. Your, *Pronoun*, 24; *genitive Case denoting Possession*, 134; *referring to a Noun of the plural Number*, 130. Wings, *Noun*, 3; *plural Number*, 4; *so made by adding s to the singular*, 5. In, *Preposition*, 108. Notes, *Noun*, 3. His, *Pronoun*, 24; *referring to a Noun of the masculine*

——bounteous still

To give us only Good:— [Milton.]

masculine Gender, 130. Praise, Noun, 3. Hail, a Verb used only in Salutation, 30. Lord, Noun, 3. Be, Verb neuter, 31; imperative Mode, 35; singular Number, second Person, 54; agreeing with its Subject, Lord, 113. Bounteous, an Adjective, 19; one that must be compared by the Adverbs, 141. Still, an Adverb, 105. To, Sign of the infinitive Mode, 47. Give, Verb, 30; irregular, 102; infinitive Mode, 37. Us, Pronoun, 24; plural Number, accusative Case, 25; governed of the Preposition, To, suppressed after a Verb of giving, &c. 150. Only, Adverb, 105. Good, Adjective, 19; peculiar in its Comparison, 23; set absolutely, the Word, Things, being understood, 139.

NOTE. Though the proper use of a *Conjunction* is to connect the Parts of a Discourse together, and of an *Adverb* to express some Circumstances of an Action, &c. yet in some Instances, the same Word may seem to answer both these Purposes; in which Case it is not very material, whether we call it an *Adverb*, or a *Conjunction*.

OF

OF THE
ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS, as applied to Grammar, is the Omission of some Word or Words which must be supplied, either to complete the Sense, or to make out the grammatical Construction of the Sentence.

The principal Design of Ellipsis is to avoid disagreeable Repetitions, as well as to express our Ideas in as few Words, and as pleasing a Manner as possible.

In the Application of this Figure, great Care should be taken to avoid Ambiguity ; for whenever it obscures the Sense, it ought by no Means to be admitted.

Almost all compound Sentences are more or less elliptical.

The

The ELLIPSIS of the ARTICLE.

“ *A Man, Woman, and Child ; i. e.*
 “ *A Man, a Woman, and a Child.*”

“ *A Father and Son. The Sun and*
 “ *Moon. The Day and Hour.*”

In all which Instances the Article being once mentioned, the Repetition of it, unless some peculiar Emphasis requires it, would be unnecessary.

“ Not only the Year, but *the* Day,
 “ and *the* Hour.”

In this Case the Ellipsis of the last Article would be rather improper.

The ELLIPSIS of the NOUN.

“ A learned, wise, and good *Man* ;
 “ i. e. A learned *Man*, a wise *Man*,
 “ and a good *Man*.”

“ A prudent and faithful *Wife*. The
 “ *Laws* of God and Man. The Safety
 “ and Happiness of the *State*.”

In

In some very emphatical Expressions the Ellipsis should not be admitted ; as, “ Christ the Power of God, and “ the Wisdom of God.”

“ At Saint *Jameses*.

“ By Saint *Paul's*.”

Here we have a Noun in the genitive Case, and no Word in the Sentence to govern it ; the Ellipsis must therefore be supplied to make out the Construction : And yet, in common Conversation at least, it is much better to say, “ I went by Saint *Paul's* ;” than “ I “ went by Saint *Paul's Church*.”

The ELLIPSIS of the ADJECTIVE.

“ A *delightful* Orchard and Garden ;
“ i. e. A *delightful* Orchard and a *de-*
“ *lightful* Garden.”

“ A *little* Man and Woman. *Great*
“ *Wealth and Power*.”

In such elliptical Expressions, the Adjective ought to have exactly the
M same

same Signification, and to be quite as proper, when joined to the latter as to the former Substantives ; otherwise the Ellipsis should not be admitted.

Nor should we, I think, apply this Ellipsis of the Adjective to Nouns of *different* Numbers.

“ *A magnificent House and Gardens.*”
Better use another Word, “ *A magni-
cent House and fine Gardens.*”

“ *A tall Man and a Woman.*”

In this Sentence there is no Ellipsis; the Adjective or Quality respects only the Man.

The ELLIPSIS of the PRONOUN.

“ *I love and fear Him ; i. e. I
love Him, and I fear Him.*”

“ *My House and Lands. Thy Learn-
ing and Wisdom. His Wife and
Daughter. Her Lord and Master.*”

In

In all these Instances the Ellipsis may be introduced with Propriety: But if we would be more exprefs and emphatical, it must not be admitted.

“ *My Lord and my God. My Sons*
“ *and my Daughters.*”

“ This is the Man they hate. These
“ are the Goods they bought. Are
“ these the Gods they worship? Is
“ this the Woman you saw?”

In such common Forms of Speech, the *relative Pronoun* is usually omitted: Though for the most Part, especially in complex Sentences, it is much better to have it expressed.

“ In the Posture I lay. In the
“ Way I went. The Horse I rode
“ fell down.”

Better say, “ The Posture in *which* I
“ lay. The Way in *which* I went. The
“ Horse *on which* I rode fell down.”

The Antecedent and the Relative connect the Parts of a Sentence together,

ther, and should, to prevent Confusion and Obscurity, answer to each other with great Exactness..

“ We speak *that* we do know, and
“ testify *that* we have seen.”

The Ellipsis, in such Instances, is manifestly improper: Let it therefore be supplied. “ We speak that *which*
“ we do know, and testify that *which*
“ we have seen.

The Relative, *what*, in the neuter Gender, seems to include both the Antecedent and the Relative. “ This
“ is *what* you speak of; i. e. The
“ Thing *which* you speak of.”

The ELLIPSIS of the VERB.

“ The Man *was* old and crafty;
“ i. e. The Man *was* old, and the Man
“ *was* crafty.”

“ She *is* young, and rich, and
“ beautiful. Thou *art* poor, and
“ wretched, and miserable, and blind,
“ and naked.”

But

But if we would, in such Enumerations, point out one Property above the rest, let that Property be put last, and the Ellipsis supplied.

“ She is young and beautiful, and
“ *she* is rich.”

“ I *recommend* the Father and
“ Son. We *saw* the Town and
“ Country. He *rewarded* the Wo-
“ men and Children.”

“ You *ought* to love and serve him.
“ I *desire* to hear and learn. He *went*
“ to see and hear ; i. e. He *went*
“ to see, and *he went* to hear.”

In which last Instances there is not only an Ellipsis of the governing Verb, but likewise of the Sign of the Infinitive Mode which is governed by it.

And here it may not be amiss to observe, that some Verbs, through Custom at least, seem to require the Ellipsis of this Sign.

“ I *bid* you rise and go. He *made*
 “ me go and do it. I *heard* him curse
 “ and swear. I *saw* her go that Way.
 “ You *need* not speak. Would you
 “ *have* me call ?”

In all which Instances the Sign of the
 Infinitive Mode would be improper,

*The ELLIPSIS of the Adverb, Preposi-
 tion, Conjunction, and Interjection.*

“ He spake and acted *wisely*. They
 “ sing and play *most delightfully*. She
 “ *soon* found and acknowledged her
 “ Mistake. *Thrice* I went and offer-
 “ ed my Service ;” that is, “ *Thrice*
 “ I went, and *thrice* I offered my
 “ Service.”

“ They confess the Power, Wis-
 “ dom, Goodness, *and* Love of their
 “ Creator ; i. e. The Power, *and* Wis-
 “ dom, *and* Goodness, *and* Love.”

“ May I speak of Power, Wisdom,
 “ Goodness, Truth ?”

The

The entire Ellipsis of the Conjunction, as in the last Instance, occurs but seldom: In some particular Cases, however, it may have its Propriety.

“ Though I love, I do not adore
“ him. Though he went up, he could
“ see Nothing; i. e. Though I love
“ him, *yet* I do not adore him,”

“ I desire you would come to me.
“ He said he would do it; i. e. He
“ said *that* he would do it.”

These Conjunctions may be sometimes omitted; but, for the most Part, it is much better to express them.

There are several *Parts* of *Correspondent Conjunctions*, or such as answer to each other in the Construction of a Sentence, which should be carefully observed, and perhaps never suppressed.

That answering to *so*. “ It is *so* obvious *that* I need not mention it.”

As answering to *so*. “The City
“ of *Bristol* is not n ar *so* large as that
“ of *London*.”

So answering to *as*. “*As* is the
“ Priest, *so* are the People.”

As answering to *as*. “She is *as*
“ tall *as* you.”

Nor answering to *neither*. “*Neither*
“ the one *nor* the other.”

Or answering to *either*. “*Either*
“ this Man *or* that Man.”

Or answering to *whether*. “*Whether*
“ it were I *or* you.”

Yet answering to *though* or *although*.
“*Though* she was young, yet she was
“ not handsome.”

PREPOSITIONS are often suppressed.

“He went *into* the Churches, Halls,
“ and public Buildings: *Through* the
“ Streets and Lanes of the City: He
“ spake

“ spake to every Gentleman and Lady
 “ of the Place ; i. e. *To* every Gentle-
 “ man and *to* every Lady.”

“ I did him a Kindness. He brought
 “ me the News. She gave him the
 “ Letters ; i. e. She gave *to* him the
 “ Letters.”

The Ellipsis of the Interjection is
 not very common.

“ O Pity and Shame !” *Milton.*

EXAMPLES of the ELLIPSIS.

“ If good Manners will not justify
 “ my long Silence, Policy, at least,
 “ will. And you must confess, there
 “ is some Prudence in not owning a
 “ Debt one is incapable of paying.”

If good Manners will not justify my
 long Silence, Policy at least will, *justify*
it. And you must confess, *that*, there is
 some Prudence in not owning a Debt,
which, one is incapable of paying.

Fitzosborne's Letters.

“ He

“ He will often argue, that if this
 “ Part of our Trade were well culti-
 “ vated, we should gain from one Na-
 “ tion ; and if another, from another.”

He will often argue, that if this Part
 of our Trade were well cultivated, we
 should gain from one Nation ; and if
 another, *Part of our Trade were well*
cultivated, we should gain, from an-
other, Nation.

Addison's Spect.

“ Could the Painter have made a
 “ Picture of me, capable of your Con-
 “ versation, I should have sat to him
 “ with more Delight than ever I did
 “ to any Thing in my Life.”

Could the Painter have made a Pic-
 ture of me, *which cou'd have been*, capa-
 ble of your Conversation, I should have
 sat to him with more Delight than ever
 I did, *fit*, to any Thing in my Life.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

A few instances in which perhaps all
 possible elliptical Words are supplied.

“ You

“ You must renounce the Conversa-
“ tion of your Friends, and every civil
“ Duty of Life, to be concealed in
“ gloomy and unprofitable Solitude.”

You must renounce the Conversa-
tion of your Friends, and, *you must re-
nounce*, every civil Duty of Life, to be
concealed in gloomy, *Solitude*, and, *you
must renounce the Conversation of your
Friends*, and *you must renounce every
civil Duty of Life, to be concealed in,
unprofitable Solitude.*

Fitzosborne's Letters.

“ When a Man is thoroughly per-
“ suaded that he ought neither to ad-
“ mire, wish for, *or* pursue any Thing
“ but what is actually his Duty ; it is
“ not in the Power of Seasons, Per-
“ sons, *or* Accidents, to diminish his
“ Value.”

When a Man is thoroughly persuad-
ed that he ought neither to admire, *any
Thing but what is actually his Duty to ad-
mire*, and when a Man is thoroughly per-
suaded that he ought neither to wish for
any Thing but what is actually his Duty
to

to wish for, or, when a Man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought not to pursue any Thing but what is actually his Duty, to pursue ; it is not in the Power of Seasons, to diminish his Value, and it is not in the Power of Persons, to diminish his Value, or it is not in the Power of Accidents, to diminish his Value.

Addison's Spect.

The following Instances are produced to shew the Impropriety of Ellipsis, in some particular Cases.

“ That learned Gentleman, if he
 “ had read my Essay quite through,
 “ would have found several of his Ob-
 “ jections might have been spared.”

It should have been—Would have found, *that*, several of his Objections, &c.

“ I scarce know any Part of Natu-
 “ ral Philosophy would yield more
 “ Variety and Use.”

NOTE. *Or*, which occurs twice in the *elliptical* Sentence above, is rather an Impropriety ; it should have been *nor*.

Any

—Any Part of Natural Philosophy, *which*, would yield more Variety and Use.

“ You and I cannot be of two Opinions ; nor, I think, any two Men, used to think with Freedom.”

—Nor, I think, any two Men, *who are*, used to think with Freedom.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

Some Sentences which seem to differ from the common Forms of Construction accounted for on the Supposition of Ellipsis.

“ *By preaching Repentance.* *By the preaching of Repentance.*”

Both these are supposed to be proper and synonymous Expressions, and I cannot but think, the former is an Ellipsis of the latter, in which the Article and the Preposition are both suppressed by Custom.

N

By

By Preaching of Repentance, and, By the Preaching Repentance, are both judged to be improper. These Sentences are partly elliptical, and partly not so, and from hence the Impropriety seems to arise. *Preaching*, in either Form, is a Substantive distinguished by the Sense, and a Preposition prefixt to it: Nor is the Noun following governed by the supposed verbal Force of the Word, *Preaching*, but by the Preposition expressed or understood.

“ Well is Him. Wo is me. Wo unto you.”

These Sentences are all elliptical, and partly explain each other.

Well is it for Him. Wo is to me. Wo is unto you.

To have Recourse to a supposed *dative* Case is therefore quite unnecessary.

“ My Father is greater than I. She loves him better than me.”

My

My Father is greater than I *am*. She loves him better than *she loves* me.

“To let Blood. To let down.”

To let *out* Blood; or, To let Blood *run out*. To let *it fall* or *slide* down.

“To go a Fishing. To go a Hunting.”

To go a Fishing *Voyage*. To go *on* a Hunting *Party*.

“To walk a Mile. To sleep all Night.”

To walk *through the Space* of a Mile. To sleep *through* all *the* Night.

“A hundred Sheep. A thousand Men.”

A *Flock of one* Hundred Sheep. A *Company of one* Thousand Men.

“That Man has a Hundred a Year.”

That Man has *an Income of a Hundred Pounds in a Year.*

“A few Men. A great many
“Men.”

A Hundred, a Thousand, Few, Many,
are to be considered as collective
Nouns, and distinguished as such by
the singular Article.

A few (i. e. a small Number) *of*
Men. A great many (i. e. a great
Number) *of* Men.

“He is the better for you. The
“deeper the Well, the clearer the
“Water.”

An Article seems, for the most Part,
to be the Sign of a Noun either ex-
pressed or understood; and the above
Sentences may be resolved thus:

He is the better *Man* for you. The
deeper *Well*, the *Well is*, the clearer
Water, the *Water is*.

“He

“ He descending, the Doors being
“ shut.”

This is commonly called the Case or State absolute, and, in English, the Pronoun must be in the *Nominative*. The Sentence seems to be elliptical, and the Meaning is,

*While he was descending, while the
Doors were shut.*

“ He came into this World of *ours*.”

“ I am justified in publishing any
“ Letters of Mr. Locke’s.”

In the first of these Instances the genitive Case of the Pronoun comes after the Preposition, but cannot be governed by it, for then it would be the Accusative: It must therefore be governed by some other Word understood in the Sentence.

He came into this World of our
Dwelling, Habitation, &c.

And then omitting the Noun it will be, This World of *ours*, by the common Rules of Construction.

The other Sentence may be explained after the same Manner.

I am justified in publishing any Letters of Mr. Locke's *Writing, Correspondence*, &c. i. e. of the Writing or Correspondence of Mr. Locke.

The Use of the genitive Case, in such Instances, seems to be a little uncouth. And here I cannot but observe, that though, on some occasions, the Genitive has its Propriety and Elegance, yet it should, in the General, be used with Caution, and much more sparingly, perhaps, than some Authors have done.

EXERCISES* of *bad* English,
to be corrected for the Im-
provement of the *young* Scholar,

EXERCISE I.

I *Hates*, thou *doth* laugh, he *dost*
play; we *weepeth*, ye *does* walk,
they *doth* read.

I *art* trying, thou *is* idling, he *are*
talking; we *art* going, ye *is* seeking,
they *am* tarrying.

I *didst* ask, thou *denied*, he *perform-*
edst; we *did demanded*, ye *did sleeps*,
they *didst* return.

* The Learner is desired to take Notice,
that such Words, as in these Exercises require
Correction, will be found printed in *Italics*.

I *wast*

*I wast marching, thou were writing,
he wast exercised; we was passing, ye
wast speaking, they was running.*

EXERCISE II.

I *Hast* heard, thou *bath* broken, he
have behaved; we *has* belied, ye
bath sworn, they *has* counterfeited.

I bath been betrayed, thou *has* been
deceived, he *have* been tempted; we
has been compared, ye *bath* been taken,
they *hast* been despised.

I hadst escaped, thou *had* been con-
demned, he *hadst* been confounded;
we *shalt* deliver, ye *shalt* have possess-
ed, they *wilt* succeed.

I mayest continue, thou *will* enlarge,
he *mighest* have blest; we *shouldest*
envy, he *oughtest* to *bath* finished, they
shalt bath entertained.

EXERCISE III.

THE Drums *beats*. The Dog *bark*.
Birds *flies*. The Child *are cry-*
ing. The Parrot *chatter*. Cats *mews*.
The Mice *is playing*.

Many Days *has* past. I *were* very
sorrowful. My Father *wast* angry.
Such Persons *is* much esteemed. Vir-
tue *gain* Credit.

I and my Sister *walks* often together.
Thou and thy Cousin *is* always wrang-
ling. Honour and Respect *waits* on
Goodness.

This *Fellows* *wilt* be troublesome.
My Mother loves him better than I.
John *deliveredst* the Letter to *thou*.
That is the Man, *who* thou *saw* Yes-
terday.

EXERCISE IV.

THIS Book is *more thicker* than thine. She is the *most wifest* of the three. Get me your *Brother Knife*. That *wilt* add to your *Son Disgrace*. It is a most *shockingeft* Thing.

Years *slides* fast away, and old Age *creep on* apace. Use *make* Artists, and *insensibly give* Dexterity. Flattery *are* odious, but *have* many *Admirer*. Vices *imitates* Virtues, and by that Means *deceives* us. Prosperity *hast* numerous Followers, but Adversity *bring* Contempt.

Whilst we *was* hunting, ye *was* studying. She *have* always highly valued *thou*, though thou *has* not believed it. They *says* that the King *am* coming, and that he *wilt* make a grand Appearance.

EXERCISE V.

A Wise Man *wilt* hear, and will *increaseth* Learning; and a Man of Understanding *shalt* attain unto wise Counfels.

My Son, *forgets* not my Law, but let thine Heart *keeps* my Commandments.

Withholds not Good from *they* to *who* it *art* due, when it *are* in the Power of thine Hand to *does* it.

Hear, ye *Child*, the Instruction of a Father, and *attendeth* to *knows* Understanding.

Keepeth thy *Hearts* with all Diligence, for out of it is the Issues of Life.

EXERCISE VI.

GO to the Ant, thou *Sluggards*;
considereth her Ways, and be
wise.

Wisdom *are betterer* than Rubies;
and all the *Thing* that *mayest* be desired
is not to be compared unto it.

Treasure of Wisdom profit No-
thing; but Righteousness *deliverest*
from Death.

The merciful Man *do* good to his
own Soul; but he, that *are* cruel,
trouble his own Flesh.

Children Children is the Crown of
old Men; and the Glory of Children
is their Fathers.

EXERCISE VII.

THE Lord *know* the Way of the
righteous; and the Way of the
ungodly *shalt perisheth*.

Let *we* break their Bonds asunder,
and *casts* away their Cords from us.

My Soul *are* sore troubled; but,
Lord, how long *will* thou *punisheth* I?

The wicked *shalt* be *turn* into Hell,
and all the People that *forgets* God.

Consider and *heareth* me, O Lord,
my God; *lightenest* mine Eye, that I
sleeps not in Death,

EXERCISE VIII.

GOD *art* our Hope and Strength;
a very present *Helps* in Trouble.

No Man *mayest* deliver his Brother;
nor *makes* Agreement unto God for
them.

Verily there *are* a Reward for the
righteous; doubtless there is a God
that *judge* the Earth.

Thou *crowne*st the Year with thy
Goodness; and thy Clouds *drops* Fat-
ness.

I *knows*, O Lord, that thy Judg-
ments *is* right; and that thou of very
Faithfulness *have* cause me to be trou-
bled.

EXERCISE IX.

VIRTUE both *give* Quiet of Life, and *takeſt* away the Terror of Death.

There *are* Nothing ſo eaſy, but it becomes hard when thou *does* it with an unwilling *Minds*.

Nothing *delight* me ſo much as the *Work* of God.

To be always happy *are* to be ignorant of one *Parts* of the *Thing* of Nature.

They *art* free from Fear, *whom* has done Nothing amiſs: but they, who *haſt* committed Sin, always *thinks* Punishment *hover* before *his* Eyes.

Pleasure and Amusement, purſued with Moderation, is as requiſite for
O 2 the

the *Preservations* of Health, as Heat, Air, and Moisture. *is* for the Growth of Plants and Flowers,

EXERCISE X.

KNOWLEDGE, which *are* separated from Justice, *are* to be call Craft rather than Wisdom.

The Ignorance of Youth *oughtest* to be directed by the Experience of old *Man*.

Whatever thou *shall* undertake, always *imagines* that God *stand* a *Witnesses* of the *Actions*.

Let *we* despise earthly *Thing*, and *thinkest* upon *that who* are heavenly and divine.

Without Chastity, however fair the *Bodies mayest* be, it cannot *is* amiable.

Does

Does not thou composest thy Eyes to Sleep, before thou have revolved on all the Action of the Days past.

EXERCISE XI.

YOUNG *Person* are not less indebted to their Teachers for the good and wise *Instruction* that are given *him*, than they is to their Parents *which* broughtest them into Existence.

When the *Amounts* of all earthly Acquirements art duly consider, it wilt be found to be very little, if any Things, more than—Vanity and Vexations.

We wert born for Society and the Community of Mankind, and therefore shouldest contribute as much as are in our Power to the common Benefits.

Bitter Enemies *deserves* much better of us than those pretended *Friend*, which would *enticeth* us into Wickedness.

EXERCISE XII.

THE due Management of the early Part of Life *are* of such singular Importance to the future Welfare of Men, that *he* are usually good or bad according to the good or bad *Principle* they then *imbibes*.

Person of high Spirit strive to conceal *his* Grief and Distress from the World as much as *he* are able; not because they *wishes* to be deemed insensible of Feeling, but because they *wouldst* appears to *suffereth* with Firmness, rather than *becomes* the *Object* of Pity, which, whilst it *mayest* brings Relief, *banish* Admiration.

It *are* one great *Provinces* of Reason to *suppreses* sanguine Expectations from any Thing below ; since many unforeseen *Accident* may *overthroweth* in a *Moments* those *Scheme*, which had been *formeth* for Years with Care, Deliberation, and Secresy.

EXERCISE XIII.

IT *are report* of Hercules, that, when he grow up towards Manhood, *they* went into a lonely *Places*, and there sit down deliberated with *herself* a long *Times*, whether he *shouldst* gave himself up to the *Way* of Virtue or Pleasure.

Plato *wroteth* to Archytas, that he *were* born not for himself alone, but likewise for his *Countries* and his *Friend*.

Pythagoras

Pythagoras *thoughteth* them to be a Wickedness that Body *shouldst* be fatten by Bodies, or that ones Animal should be *supporteth* by the Deaths of another.

When a *Persens* once *offereth* to teaches Themistocles the Arts of remembered all Thing, Themistocles *re-pleieth*, that he *wouldst* does her a much more acceptable Favors, if he would taught him how to forget those Things, who he wished not to remembers.

EXERCISE XIV.

ALEXANDER was at length convince, how much more happier he were which *covetedst* Nothing, than he who require the Government of the whole Worlds.

It were a Sayings of Demetrius, that no ones was a more unhappier Person than

than he, to *who* no Adversity *hadst* ever *happening*.

Notwithstanding Xerxes was *reple-*
nisheth with all the *Blessing* of Body
and *Fortunes*, yet, not content there-
with he *propofeth* a Reward to him,
which should *invents* a new *Kinds* of
Pleasure.

The Athenians, though the *wise* and
most *learnedst* of all the Greeks, *con-*
demnedst Socrates to *dies*, because he
tached the Unity of God, and the
Spirituality of the *Worships* that *are*
due to him.

Isocrates used to *calls* Boy of a ready
Genius the *Son* of the Gods.

EXERCISE XV.

FOR a considerable *Times* after the
Deluge, Hunting *seem* to *hast* be
one of the principal *Employment* of
Mankinds, on Account of the great
Number

Number of wild *Beast* with *whom* the World then *abounds*. Nimrod displaying particular Skill and Activity in this *Exercises*, *were advances* to great Honour, and at length *acquireth* such an Supremacy over his *Cotemporary*, as to be *enable* to *founds* the *Cities* of Babylon, and *establisbeth* the first Monarchy of *who* History make Mention.

The Religion of Antiquity, *who* prevails the longest, and *extendest* the farthest, *wast* the *Doctrines* of a Plurality of God, and *seem* to *hast* acquired *their* Influence in the rudest Age of Society, while the *Effort* of Reason *wert* feeble, and Imagination and Passion *direct* the *Conducts*.

The *Phenician* have been universally *allows* by Pagan *Writer* to be the first People, *which* *cultivateth* the *Art* subservient to Navigation.

EXERCISE XVI.

A Taste for what *were* superb and magnificent *seem to has* been the *distinguish* Character of the Egyptians, Babylonian, and Assyrians. which *he* chiefly *displayeth* in their *Work* of Architecture, though without any Pretension *to Elegances*.

The History of the Roman Emperors *present we* with a Set of *Wretch*, that, if we *excepts* only a few, were an absolute *Disgraces* to human Nature.

The Greeks *wast* the first *Person*, which *hadst* the happy *Arts* of uniting Beauty to Magnificence, and Elegance of Grandeur. Composition also, in a great Variety of *Branch*, *were* carry by him to a *Degrees* of Perfection, of which few *Modern* can forms a tolerable Idea; whilst Philosophy *were* cultivate with singular Success. And that *his* active *was* not inferior

to their speculative Talents, *appear* plainly from the several famous Statesmen and *Warrior* which at different *Period* springs up amongst them.

EXERCISE XVII.

IN the *Reigns* of David, the *Descendant* of Aaron had multiply to such a Degree, that they *couldst* not all *did* Duty in the Temple at once; he therefore divided *him* into twenty-four *Course*, and *ordains* that they should *ministered* weekly by *Turn*.

So greatly prejudiced *was* the Jews against the Heathens around *him*, that they fancied the very Dust of any of their *Country* pollute them; and therefore *use* to *wipes* their Feet at the Borders of *his* own Land, lest *he* should *defileth* the whole Inheritance

In many *Part* of the East it *have* long *be* an usual Thing to *has* at Feasts a airy *Kinds* of Music *accompany* with
Dancing :

Dancing ; but at *Funeral*, melancholy
Airs, *joins* with the Lamentations of
Person, chiefly *Woman*, hired for the
Purpose.

EXERCISE XVIII.

ENGLAND, being *wash* by the
Sea on three of *it Side*, is ex-
empted from *that* Extremes of *Heats*
and Cold, to which other *Country*, ly-
ing under the same *Degree* of Latitude,
art expose ; and, on this *Accounts*, is
favourable to the Longevity of *their*
Inhabitant in general.

China *are* said to be *divide* into fif-
teen *Province*, each of *whom*, for *their*
Extent, Fruitfulness, Riches, and Po-
pulousness, might well be reckon a
Kingdoms of *themselves*. The *Account*,
however, *who us* yet have of this vast
Empires, are *suspecting* to is far from
true.

Galilee *wast* divided into two *Part*,
whereof the upper was *calleth* Galilee
P of

of the *Gentile*, because *they border up-
on the Gentile Nations*, and was in
some Measure *inhabits* by them. The
whole Country *were* situate to the
North of Palestine, and, as Josephus
inform us, exceedingly populous and
fruitful.

EXERCISE XIX.

THE principal *Cause* of Idolatry
amongst the Heathens were four:
the first of *whose* were, the excessive
Folly, and Vain-glory of *Man*; the
second, the abject Flattery of *Subject*
towards *his Prince*; the third, an im-
moderate *Loves* of Immortality; and
the fourth, an extravagant Desire of
perpetuates the Remembrance of good
and excellent *Man*.

As the *Romans People* was *distributeth* into three Rank, namely, that
of Senators or *Nobleman*, Knight or
Gentlemen, and *Plebeian* or *Citizen*; *so was* the Roman Gods also *divides*
into three *Class*.

The

The first *Classes* is that of the Superior, Select, or Celestial God, and were twenty in Numbers; twelve whereof was *stile* Consentes, because, in Matter of great Moments, Jupiter admitted him into their Council; the second Class contains such, as were *deify* on Account of his Merit; the third, those whose Virtue rendered him somewhat superior to Mortal, though not equal to the others God.

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